

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

OPPOSES ARLINGTON AND THE FERDINAND STREET PROJECTS

Extension of Arlington street through to Columbus avenue and abandonment of the proposition to widen Ferdinand street, was favored by the finance committee of the city council at a meeting today. The committee had, in standing known by reporting adversely on the order which provides for both of these undertakings.

The action was taken, it was stated, without prejudice and in its report the committee asked for further information in regard to the proposed extension of Arlington street. The effect of the report is to separate the two propositions. It is expected that further consideration will be given by the committee soon to the Arlington street plan.

Appropriations of about \$200,000, which were passed to a third reading at the last meeting, are expected to be passed this afternoon. These will be for the playground and library in East Boston and the municipal building in ward 9.

PEDLERS OPEN THE TOY SEASON ON TREMONT ST.

As the stroke of eight sounded from the tower of the Park street church this morning toy vendors rushed across Tremont street for coveted places on the "row," that being the hour licensees for stands along the curbing were operative. Collections of boxes, push carts and even baby carriages lined the opposite side of the street, while their owners awaited the sanction of the Boston police department for the opening of the holiday season.

Until midnight on Dec. 23 these enthusiastic merchants will be on duty, engrossed in the sale of their wares.

NORTH END ASKS COUNCIL TO ORDER ASH CANS COVERED

About 100 workers, property holders and tenants in the North End have signed a petition which is to be brought before the city council this afternoon. The petition states: "We, property owners, residents and workers of the North End, do petition the city council to cause to be enacted an ordinance demanding that refuse shall not be piled above the rim of the barrel containing it, and that the barrel shall be at all times covered with a suitable cover." The petition is the outgrowth of a campaign which citizens of the North End have been carrying on for several months. The North End uncovered barrels are put out early in the morning, piled high with rubbish which the wind scatters about until late in the afternoon.

FILL BEEF PACKERS' JURY BOX
CHICAGO—Counsel for the defense in the trial of the indicted beef packers announced shortly before noon today that the 12 veniremen then in the box were satisfactory to their side. The twelfth man, added today, was B. H. Mayer, a civil engineer of Chicago.

WHITE STAR HEARING POSTPONED
WASHINGTON—The United States supreme court has advanced for Feb. 19 the hearing in the case of the interstate commerce commission against the White Star line and the Goodrich Transit Company involving a uniform accounting for intrastate business.

SENTENCE REV. F. W. SANDFORD
PORTLAND, Me.—Judge Hall today sentenced the Rev. Frank W. Sandford to 10 years at Atlanta on one count in the indictment and continued the other five counts for sentence. Mr. Sandford is the head of the Holy Ghost and Us Society of Shiloh, Me.

DENOMINATIONS JOIN TO REBUILD HISTORIC CHURCH

READING, Mass.—A movement was launched Sunday in the interests of rebuilding the Old South Methodist church. A fund has been started by citizens of other faiths to help the society rebuild its burned edifice along the same lines. The Methodist society will receive \$11,900 in insurance, but does not feel financially able to carry out what seems to be the wish of the entire community that the church be rebuilt on the old site and that its exterior be a replica of the historic edifice. Already \$2000 has been pledged and many other substantial officers from citizens in general have been made. The Methodist Sunday school pledged \$500 yesterday, the Ladies' Aid Society \$1000, a check for \$200 has been received from Solomon Davis through the special citizens' fund and John B. Lewis pledges \$200. A check for \$100 from First Church of Christ, Scientist, was received before sunrise on the morning the church was burned. It is estimated that to rebuild the church along the former lines \$30,000 will be necessary.

EQUALIZE STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS, SAYS SECRETARY M'VEAGH

Annual Report Recommends that Savings and Trust Functions Be Extended to Both in Monetary Reform

NATIONAL CITY HINT

WASHINGTON—Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, taking up the question of banking and currency reform the first thing in his annual report submitted to Congress today says that state and national banks must be placed on the same footing, which will require an equality of privilege as to "trust" com-

(Continued on page four, column one)

SEES FOREIGN SHIPPING TRUST CONTROL TRADE

WASHINGTON—Charges against the "foreign shipping trust" were made before the House committee on rules today by Representative Humphrey (Rep., Wash.), supporting his resolution providing for an investigation by a joint committee of the House and Senate.

"More than 90 per cent of our overseas commerce is carried by foreign ships that belong to pools, combines and conferences," he said. "Between the ships in these combines there is no competition and both passenger and freight rates are fixed in advance by agreement. Rates for European transportation are fixed by agreements in Germany and rates for South America are fixed in New York. All South American and Pacific lines practise the 'deferred rebate' system."

SET DATE FOR RATE APPEAL
WASHINGTON—The United States supreme court has set for Feb. 19 the hearing in the intermountain or long and short haul cases appealed by the government from the decision of the commerce court.

MR. TAFT HEADS OFF HOUSE WITH NOTICE ENDING RUSSIAN PACT

Inform Senate Committee That Ambassador Guild Has Already Delivered Abrogation Message

ACTS ALONE ON IT

OTHER TREATIES ABROGATED

Not since 1798 has a treaty been abrogated in the way advocated by Mr. Taft. On the other hand, on April 26, 1820, President Pierce, acting in conjunction with the Senate alone, on authority of Senate executive resolution, denounced a commercial treaty with Denmark. President Lincoln notified Great Britain of his intention to abrogate the Rush-Bagot convention relating to armaments on the Great Lakes. Congress "confirmed" (Continued on page seven, column two)

NEWTON CITIZENS SEEKING UNIFORM TELEPHONE RATE

NEWTON, Mass.—Circulars being sent to Newton citizens today call for a mass meeting to be held on the evening of Dec. 29 to discuss telephone rates in Newton. Mayor Hatfield will preside.

It is set forth that under the present toll rate the charge to Boston from stations listed in the Newton North exchange is 5 cents, while from the territory served by the Newton West exchange the toll is 10 cents. It is the purpose of the meeting to bring about the establishment of a uniform schedule throughout the city.

Representatives of the telephone company and the Massachusetts highway commission are to be invited to address the meeting which is to be held in Players hall, West Newton.

ARBITRATION PETITION SIGNED

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—At a meeting of the W. C. T. U. held Sunday at the Bethany Institute a petition favoring arbitration was signed. Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb was secretary pro tem.

BOSTON PORT DINNER PRECEDED BY VISIT TO THE CITY'S HARBOR

Calvin Tomkins, New York Dock Commissioner, Is Taken to View Possibilities of Development

LUNCHEON AT CLUB

Trip Along Water Front Follows Noon Meeting at Exchange Which Is Attended by Officers, Business Men

Preparatory to the "port of Boston" dinner, to be given at the Hotel Somerset tonight by the Chamber of Commerce to mark the formal opening of the campaign of harbor development, Boston's directors of the port had an opportunity today to meet Calvin Tomkins, New York city commissioner of docks, at a luncheon given at the Exchange Club for that purpose.

After the luncheon a tour of Boston harbor was made by the party in one of the city steamers, in order to view the facilities of the waterfront and estimate the possibilities of development there.

Practically all available tickets for tonight's dinner have been sold, and it is expected that about 500 business men, representing this and other cities, will attend. Preceding the dinner, which is scheduled to begin at 6:30 p. m., a half hour's business meeting will be held at the hotel.

The guests at the Exchange Club included beside Mr. Tomkins, B. F. Cresson, Jr., first deputy commissioner of docks of New York, and Henry B. Seaman, consulting engineer and dock expert of New York, who was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce's recent European tour.

They were entertained by a party that included Mayor Fitzgerald, Gen. Hugh Hancock, chairman of the dock commission, and Joseph A. Conroy, W. F. Fitzgerald and George E. Smith, the other members of that body; Col. F. V. Abbott, United States army engineering corps; George S. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce; David O. Ives, manager of the chamber's transportation department, and W. Rodman Peabody, chairman of the chamber's metropolitan improvement committee; Jerome Jones and William C. Brewer and Daniel D. Moss, treasurer, and James A. McKibben, secretary of the chamber.

Commissioner Tomkins, who is to be the principal speaker at tonight's dinner, will tell what New York has accomplished in the way of developing its waterfront and what extensive plans for future development are proposed by him. The hearing of his remarks upon Boston's harbor development will be pointed out by Mr. Tomkins.

Mr. Smith of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will preside and other speakers will include Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and Hugh Hancock of the dock commission. A reception will be held at 6 p. m., affording an opportunity for those present to meet the guests of the evening, and also to congratulate the members of the new dock board.

A special menu card has been designed for the occasion and other plans perfected for making the dinner worthy of the event that it is intended to celebrate.

Among the other guests at the dinner will be R. A. C. Smith, member of the commission to investigate port conditions and pier extensions in New York harbor; James J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and Henry C. Long, who has figured in the campaign for harbor development; Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and James H. Hustis, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Company.

ITALIANS ATTACK HOMES

(By the United Press)

ROME—The Arabs sustained casualties of 1000 in an engagement at Homs Saturday, according to advices from Italian newspapermen today. Cruisers poured a heavy fire among the Arabs, while Italian troops attacked them from the rear. Five hundred Arabs were taken prisoners. The Italian losses were small. Information from Constantinople says that the grand vizier has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing that the Sultan may dissolve Parliament in time of war.

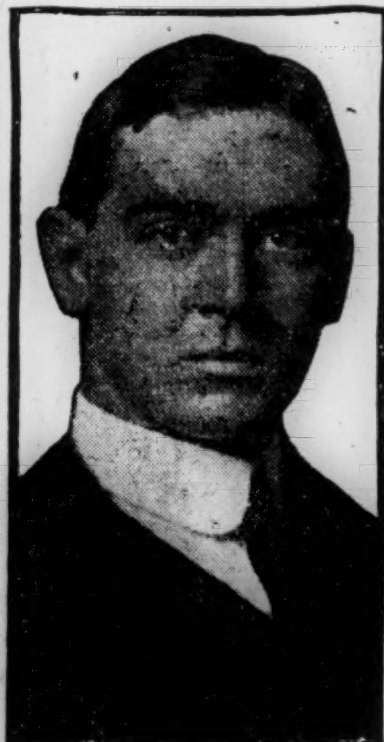
KING VISITING NEPAL

NEW YORK—A Delhi cable message to the New York Herald says that King George is visiting Nepal as the guest of the Maharajah. The passing away of the former ruler of Nepal will not interfere with the royal visit at the request of the late Maharajah. Queen Mary entered Agra escorted by the thirteenth hussars. On Sunday her majesty visited the famous Taj Mahal.

SCHOOL BANK READY TO OPEN

The savings bank recently established at the English high school will open tomorrow. Fred E. Lakey will oversee the work of the bank, and the deposits will be received by the Home savings bank.

DIRECTORS OF PORT OF BOSTON WHO WILL BE GUESTS AT DINNER



HUGH HANCOCK
Chairman



(Photo by Chickering)
GEORGE E. SMITH



(Photo by Henry Havelock Pierce)
FRANCIS T. BOWLES



JOSEPH H. CONROY



WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD

ATTENTION NOW TURNED TO DEMOCRATIC PLANS

WASHINGTON—Now that the Republican national committee has set the time and place and basis of representation of the national convention political attention is turning to the Democrats, whose national committee is to meet here for a like purpose on Jan. 8, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The Republican committee meeting proved of most interest for the things which did not come up in committee meeting.

It is significant of the unsettled state of Democratic sentiment that little or no headway is being made toward determining which of the several presidential aspirants is to be the favorite next year. The convention next year is likely to find the Democratic party divided into half a dozen groups as to candidates. All of the candidates have so much popularity, however, and in other ways so much in common that in the end the convention promises to divide only on the question as to which of them may be elected most easily. Antagonism as to candidates is not sharp enough to be called factional nor are tendencies to sectional preference noticeable.

But no matter what the differences as to candidates a tremendous effort is being made to unite the party on the tariff as the chief campaign issue. On the surface there is already a considerable degree of harmony on this point, but the knowledge that below the surface the party is as much divided on the tariff as the Republicans and that unless there can be a continuation of the

CHINESE REBELS ASK TERRITORY RESTORED AT PEACE CONVENTION

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI—Representatives of the imperialists and the revolutionists met this morning in the municipal building to discuss plans for the restoration of peace in China.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang, head of the rebel delegation of five, proposed that since the imperialists had violated the armistice, occupying Shansi, Shensi and Anhwei, while they were pledged to a cessation of hostilities, these provinces be relinquished to the revolutionists as an evidence of good faith.

Tang Shao Wi, chief of the imperial conference, declared he was unable to act upon this suggestion until he had received instructions from Premier Yuan Shi Kai. He sent a telegram to the premier outlining Dr. Wu's suggestion. Revolutionist sympathizers believe that nothing will be accomplished by the

(Continued on page eight, column four)

MR. BANCROFT FAVORS A STEAMSHIP MERGER THAT HELPS BUSINESS

"If a consolidation of local steamship lines entering Boston could be effected so as to bring additional business to Boston, the port directors would naturally be in favor of it, other things being equal," said Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board today, in discussing the proposed merger of the Eastern Steamship, the Maine Steamship and the Metropolitan Steamship companies.

"This does not mean, however, that I or the directors as a whole necessarily favor the merger of these three companies along the lines proposed," he said. "I am hardly in a position to be quoted on that proposition at present."

"Our problem is to secure business for Boston first of all," said he. "We are now determining what policy we shall follow. I visited the Boston & Albany docks with the transit commission and railroad commissioners last Friday. We saw there docks larger than any others in New York where four of the biggest boats in the service could tie up. There was not even a fishing smack at those docks."

"It would hardly seem plausible for us to consider as our first move the creation of new docks until the business is obtained for them."

"The problem is, therefore, a land problem, and deals largely with railroads. We should welcome the entry of the Grand Trunk for business. We would like to see a competing line from the North and this is the logical port for Canada. The only question is whether the Canadian government will not object to the Grand Trunk entering Boston, thus taking away that much business from its own ports. These are all our problems and they are formidable ones."

"There will be plenty of steamboats to take business if we can furnish it to them. Without an increase, however, we are facing the same condition which Boston has faced for 25 years. The Boston & Albany railroad does not charge the steamships for its dock service, and we should find it rather hard to get a rental for new docks without an increase of business. Any consolidation that will bring new and increased business to this port will be welcomed for that is just what we need."

BOY ARRESTED AFTER FIRES

LYNN, Mass.—Joseph Vickary of Allen avenue, was arrested at noon today charged with incendiarism. The boy is said by the police to have confessed.

CANDIDATES IN THREE CITIES ARE READY FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

In Lowell, Lawrence and North Adams today candidates to be voted for at the city elections Tuesday are putting in their final day of campaigning. In Lawrence a number of the candidates will make tours through the city tonight.

The election in Lawrence will be the first under the new charter. A mayor, four aldermen and four school committee members will be chosen. The reform candidate for mayor is Alderman Michael A. Scanlan, and he is opposed by Michael J. Sullivan. The new charter provides a two-year term for the mayor.

In Lowell will be held the first election under the present commission form of government. A mayor, four aldermen and a school committee of five members at large are to be elected.

The candidates for mayor are Col. Percy Parker and James E. O'Donnell, both registered as Democratic under the old system.

INDIANAPOLIS INQUIRY SAID TO CONCERN ONLY IRONWORKERS' HEADS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—That there will be no wholesale indictment of noted labor leaders as the result of the federal inquiry into the alleged dynamite conspiracy became certain today when the federal grand jury continued its work of laying the foundation for the examination of Orrie McManigal, who will not take the stand until after the holiday adjournment.

It leaked out that indictments here will be limited to a majority of the members of the executive committee of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Certain business agents of the organi-

(Continued on page seven, column three)

SCHOOL COMMITTEE TO TAKE UP MAYOR'S VETOES OF SALARIES

Among the questions to be taken up by the school committee tonight will be Mayor Fitzgerald's vetoes of the salaries of Horace L. Brittain, formerly superintendent of the Hyde Park schools, who was to become the principal of one of the Hyde Park districts and of D. Harold Hamlin, instructor of music, and of the general salaries of all the elementary teachers in Boston.

Mayor Fitzgerald's action in vetoing the school committee's order which made Horace L. Brittain master of an elementary district in the Hyde Park school system, on the ground that he is an alien, has called forth strong protests from the executive committee of the Intercolonial Club of Boston.

President of Chamber of Commerce Who Presides at Port of Boston Dinner



(Photo by Marceau, Boston)
GEORGE S. SMITH

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WORLD-WIDE PEACE CAMPAIGN PLANNED FOR CARNEGIE FUND

NEW YORK.—In a review of the work of the Carnegie International Peace Association, endowed a year ago with \$10,000,000 the Times today says that the trustees have formulated plans to carry on the work in all parts of the world and by agencies and activities of many different kinds.

"With the principles agreed upon," says the Times, "the executive committee proceeded to establish three divisions of work—a division of intercourse and education, a division of international law, and a division of economics and history. The general scope of these divisions is sufficiently indicated in their titles.

"The division of international law, under the direction of James Brown Scott, has already under way a number of important projects.

"In the summer of 1913 the division will assist in establishing and maintaining a summer school of international law to be held in the Peace Palace at The Hague, where it is hoped much progress will be made in clarifying men's notions as to various doctrines of international law.

"The division of economics and history, under the direction of Prof. John Bates Clark, has already advanced a long way in the formulation of a program of study of the historical and economical causes of war, with a view to their prevention in the future.

"The program of problems to be attacked include such exceedingly practical questions as international loans; the relations of the creditor to the debtor states; the use of loans for gaining influence over other states; the position of organized labor and the Socialists on the question of war and armaments; the economic effects of the right of capital and its influence upon the development of navies; the effects of war upon the supply of the world's food and raw materials, with special reference to those states which are largely dependent upon other countries for such supplies; the influence of war and of the possibility of war upon the protective policy, upon banking conditions and monetary conditions; the influence of the open-door policy upon war and peace; the burden of armaments in recent times; the relation of military to civil expenditures and pensions, and a large variety of related topics.

"The division of intercourse and education, which has been placed under the direction of President Butler of Columbia University, has before it the whole field of propaganda, publication, international conciliation, and the education of public opinion, with a view to the permanent establishment of friendly international relations. The trustees have decided that the work of this division shall be carried on so far as propaganda in the United States is concerned by aiding the American Peace Society, the oldest and most notable peace organization in this country.

"The work in European countries will be carried on through a European bureau

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

"COLONIAL"—The "Pink Lady."
"HOLLIS"—The "Seven Sisters."
"R. F. KEITH"—Vaudeville.
"MAJESTIC"—"Everywoman."
"PARK"—"Get Rich Quick, Wallingford."
"SHUBERT"—Southern and Marlowe.
"TRIMONT"—"Dr. De Luxe."

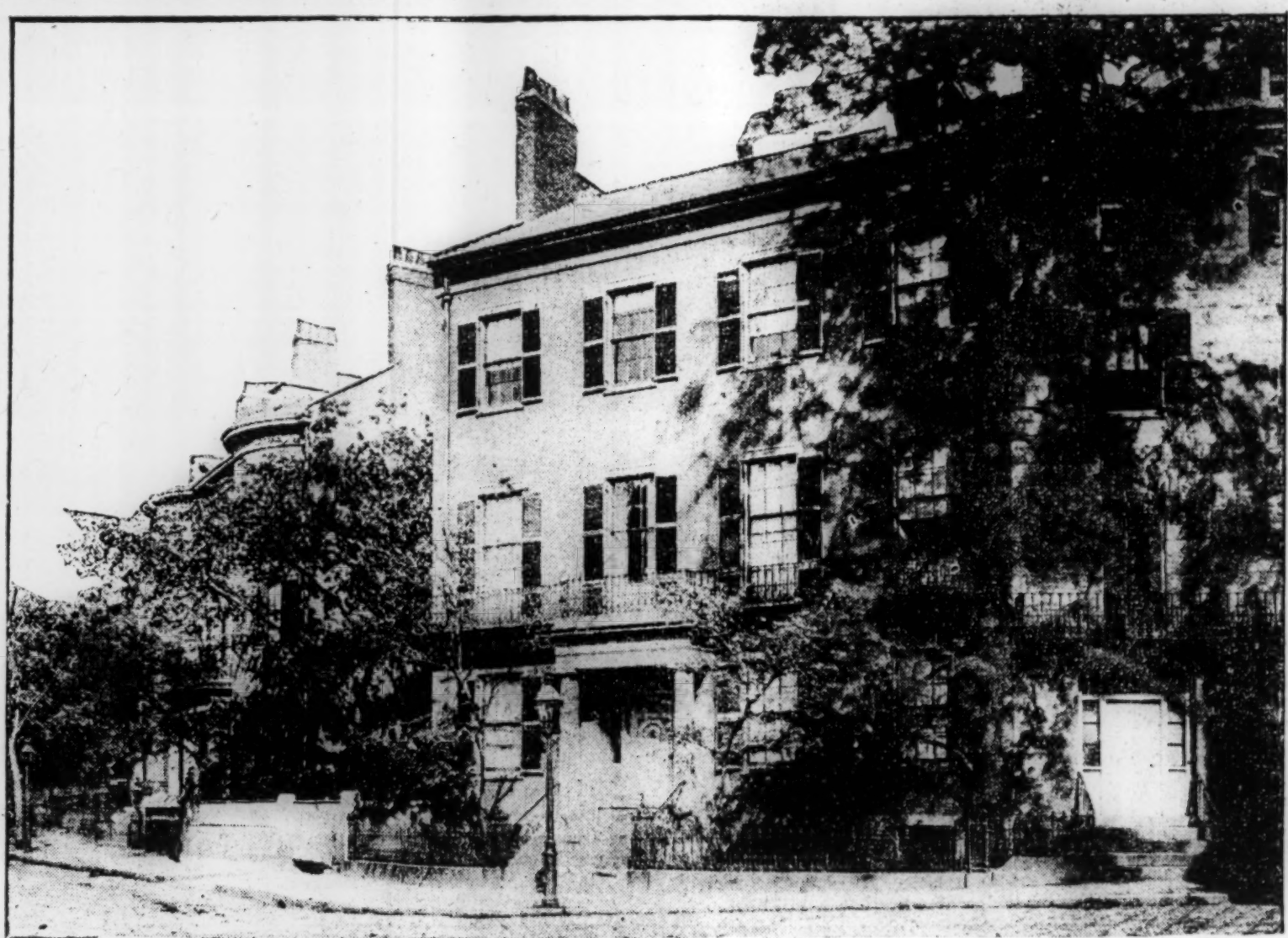
NEW YORK

"ANTOR"—The "Red Widow."
"RELASCIO"—David Warfield.
"CASINO"—"Peggy."
"CENTURY"—"The Garden of Allah."
"COHAN"—"The Little Millionaire."
"COLLIER"—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
"CRITERION"—"Passers By."
"DAILY"—"Kindling."
"EMPIRE"—Ethel Barrymore.
"FULTON"—William Collier.
"GARRICK"—William H. Crane.
"HARRIS"—"Maggie Popper."
"HIPPODROME"—"Spectacles."
"HILSON"—Miss Helen Ware.
"LIBERTY"—"The Little Rebel."
"LYCEUM"—Mrs. Nazimova.
"LYRIC"—"Little Boy Blue."
"MAXINE ELLIOTT"—Irish plays.
"NEW YORK"—"The Enchantress."
"PARK"—"The Quaker Girl."
"REPERTORY"—"The Woman."
"THIRTY-SIXTH"—"The Million."
"WALLACK'S"—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

"BLACKSTONE"—Francis Starr.
"CORT"—"Master of the House."
"GARRICK"—"The Bohemian Girl."
"GRAND"—Gertrude Elliott.
"LA SALLE"—"Louisiana Lou."
"ILLINOIS"—"Snooze."
"LYRIC"—"As a Man Thinks."
"MEYER"—"The Round Up."
"OLYMPIC"—"Standing Pat."
"OPERA HOUSE"—Marguerite Sylva.
"POWERS"—"The New Code."
"STUEBELER"—"Excuse Me."

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club)

The large building in the center was the home for a number of years of Daniel Webster, and like many other residences of that time was taken down to make way for mercantile structures. Many noted men were entertained here, and in the rear of this building was the "Quaker church" on Milton place. On the left is Summer street leading up to Winthrop and Otis place and the "Church green." Cow lane (now High street) commenced on the right of the cut, and extended to Fort Hill and Washington square. At the junction of Summer and Bedford streets was the New South church, and many streets converged at this point.

BOSTON LIBRARY HISTORY TOLD IN BOOK JUST OUT

In "The Boston Public Library, a History," by H. G. Wadlin, present librarian, a volume of about 250 pages, it is related that the institution was founded 60 years ago as the result of arguments by Nicholas Marie Vattemare, while a stock of books given to Boston by the city of Paris formed the nucleus of the collection, which now numbers approximately 1,000,000 books.

Vattemare, who was an actor, gave up the amusement platform to devote his time to establishing a system of book exchanges between European libraries, with an eye to giving the common people the largest possible use of existing libraries.

Having been successful abroad, he came to America on the same errand in 1841. In Boston he commenced his work with the Mercantile Library Association, composed of young mechanics and employees in commercial establishments.

Within a few weeks he had the cooperation of such men as Josiah Quincy, Charles Francis Adams, the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett and Dr. Walter Channing, who kept the project going till 1847, when the Legislature passed an act enabling Boston to establish a public library, though limiting the annual expense for maintenance to \$5000 a year.

CRAFT IS STEERED BY WIRELESS KEY

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., son of the engineer, has completed a wireless apparatus to control from the shore marine craft propelled by power. The object of the experiments has been to perfect a means of directing the movements of torpedoes in warfare.

Mr. Hammond has directed the movements of an old houseboat by wireless, sending it against a spar buoy. Among those who have had a sail on the wireless houseboat are: Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President; Baron de Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, and John Mitchell, the labor leader.

PRESIDENT AROSEMENA SPEAKS
PANAMA.—The Liberals who are working for the reelection of President Arosemena held a public meeting and parade in his favor Saturday night. Ricardo Arias, the new minister of Panama to the United States, made an address. President Arosemena responded.

LEARNERS FIND ENGLISH SPELLING FAR FROM EASY

It Is Argued, on What Are Claimed to Be Insufficient Grounds, That Language Should Be Simplified

DESIRE VERSUS DUTY

In an address on spelling reform before the Association of Colleges of the Middle States, William H. Maxwells, superintendent of schools in New York city, urged the simplification of English spelling as the most pressing obligation of the American colleges today, and proposed that they should unite in putting through some of the most needed reforms. In one of the elementary day schools under his jurisdiction the children speak 29 different languages or dialects, and they naturally approach the English language from at least as many different points of view. How to make the illogicalities and haphazard idiosyncrasies of English spelling stick in the minds of these foreign-born pupils is a problem which no teacher has yet solved. Few of the children who enter the public schools without more than a rudimentary knowledge of English are able to spell much when they graduate.—Daily Paper.

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THE argument that the spelling of English in the schools of the United States should be made more simple because those not native to the country find it hard is not an argument that should be made by a native American; nevertheless, that it should be made has furnished spontaneously and without invitation a very pretty example of what can happen where the necessity of an corporate nationality is not understood or where it is consciously neglected. We quite understand that children native to other countries find a good deal of difficulty in learning English spelling, but then it can hardly be said that they

are alone in that or that such spelling offers difficulties that are insurmountable. The non-American is not asked to make many concessions to what institutions he finds in America. In fact, it would seem at times as though he had determined to make no concessions at all, and were a good deal hurt when he found that he was expected to humor one or two legal prejudices that still linger in a land once inhabited by speakers of the English language.

We are not bold and pronounced spellers of the language, we confess that more than once we have been under the deepest obligations to the proofreader that with quiet heroism performs a thankless task, but even admitting as much as this, we must point out that this invaluable functionary does his work in the county that calls for it; we do not employ a proofreader to help us out with English spelling plus that of Nijni Novgorod or Gergenti; he likes and we like the more or less home-grown article. But the gentlemen that voice the plaintive cry of the little spellers of twenty-nine different nationalities are altruists of the sort that argue that anything that is easy must be right, and with a lack of humor that we are sure is unpremeditated they fail to see that they are advocating a system of regulating things inside by things outside. That is not just the way in which nations are made. Even such political instances as Australia and California, where in the beginning there has been little that was fixed, certain standards already existing have always been retained.

To change one thing after another in the desire to ingratiate a civil community with what new elements are added to it, spells political dross. If the vital element in the use of the English language is to be changed in order that non-American children may learn more easily, why should not the jurisprudence of the United States be changed for the same reason in behalf of their elders? It may be advanced with certainty that nine tenths of the immigrants coming to America come from countries where the Roman or civil law or some form of it obtains. Yet all states of the American Union save Louisiana, have the English or common law. The language of a nation is an important political factor, inasmuch as it must convey the constitutional rules of that nation. It is still more important

ant a factor in that it is a vehicle of that nation's literature and what the literature of the English-speaking countries is, our readers know.

We have no doubt that the gentlemen that have advanced this argument are zealously sincere, but there come times when men are to be reminded that the government, the learning, the morals and the language of a nation do not exist to be shaped according to the desire of a community, however large, in which there are many in every sense foreign to their new abode. On the contrary, the man is faithless to his duty that will not courageously tell such newcomers that it is their duty and their privilege to learn, and after that to cherish and improve what they find. If they find such learning not so easy as they like, it will do them no harm to entertain the fact that millions of citizens have been content to surmount these difficulties without complaint.

LOST FOR 250 YEARS, TWO OLD TAPESTRIES ARE NOW SHOWN HERE

Two Brussels tapestries made from designs by Rubens and which had been lost for about 250 years prior to their recent purchase by George R. White, a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, have been hanging in the seventeenth century room of the western art galleries at that institution since Nov. 24, when they were loaned by the owner. The tapestries were found in the galleries of a firm of tapestry dealers in New York city by Dr. William Valentiner, curator of decorative arts at the Metropolitan museum there, and were recognized at once as two of the missing pieces of handwork. Mr. White later bought them of P. W. French & Co.

In their design the tapestries represent "Thetis Presenting Achilles in the Temple" and "Achilles' Anger Against Agamemnon," and measure 13 feet and 4 inches by 13 feet and 7 inches. They were woven in the studios of Van Leedael at Brussels in the first half or early in the second half of the seventeenth century. Chief interest in connection with these tapestries centers in their historical value rather than any artistic beauty they may have.

In 1840 an inventory of Rubens' property mentioned 10 small panels representing the story of Achilles. Three years later mention was made of eight panels, and no further references to panels have been discovered among the papers. Five tapestries woven from them belong to the Museum of Decorative and Industrial Arts in Brussels, but until these two now owned by Mr. White appeared no one had knowledge of the existence of any others.

One of these tapestries is woven from a panel already known, the other undoubtedly was woven from one of the two missing panels. Six of the original panels are owned by Lord Barrymore and are painted in oils on wood. Copies by pupils of Rubens, somewhat larger than the originals, are owned in many



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places. One of "Briseis Being Restored to Achilles" is in possession of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff.

ARLINGTON CLUB TO OPEN SEASON WITH CONCERT

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass.—The Arlington Heights Singers Club will open its season this evening with an entertainment in Crescent hall.

An interesting program has been arranged by Mrs. George C. Tewksbury. It is as follows: 1. (a) The Miller's Song, Neilson; (b) The Smith, Schumann. By the chorus. 2. "The Peak Sisters," (musical farce). Sister Keziah, Grace B. Currie; Sister Matilda, Miss A. Bunton; Sister Maria, Miss M. Shinn; Sister Betsy, Miss Ethel W. Mead; Sister Shiquitha, Miss Louise P. Stinson; Sister Bedelia, Miss T. Barnes; Sister Cordelia, Miss Eva Schmetzer; Sister Bethia, Miss Mabel W. Boyston; Sister Sophia, Miss Clair L. Bladale.

3. (a) May Song, Robert Franz; (b) Gypsy Life, Schumann. By the chorus. 4. "A Pretty Sure Cure" (Farce); Leary Burke, William O. Patridge, Jr.; Mr. Creamly, Edward Shinn; Norah Burke, Maud Clark. 5. Country Waltz Song, Franz Abt; by the chorus.

DR. EDITH HALL TO QUIT MT. HOLYOKE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Dr. Edith M. Hall has resigned her position as instructor in archeology at Mt. Holyoke College to become assistant curator in the Mediterranean section of the University of Pennsylvania museum. Her resignation will go into effect at the end of this semester. Dr. Hall has been connected with the college for four years.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD READY FOR BIG INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS TOURNAMENT

Team Will Compete in 20th Annual Meeting of Quadrangular League in New York This Week

WANT CABLE MATCH

Harvard's chess team will leave for New York Wednesday to take part in the big event of the year for members of the quadrangular chess league, the twentieth annual intercollegiate tournament, which will be held at the West Side Republican Club Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Columbia, Yale and Princeton are the other entrants.

The members of the Harvard team are: Capt. C. S. Hadley '12, T. R. Schoonmaker '12, S. Seiner '13 and W. B. Harris '13. In addition B. N. Prebble '12 who is a remarkable chess player as well as being famous as a runner, will go along as a substitute.

The inability of F. P. Byerly '10, who is credited with being the best player at the Cambridge university, to go to New York with the team is counted a very serious loss by the Harvard men. It is felt that if Byerly were playing Harvard undoubtedly would win, but without him the formidable Columbia team seems most likely to secure first place. Three of last year's Columbia team are back. The present standing of the team in the quadrangular league for the 19 tournaments which have been played is as follows:

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.
Harvard	9	1	0
Columbia	7	1	1
Yale	7	1	1
Princeton	1	0	0

It seems very probable that there may be another cable chess match this year between a team made up of Oxford and Cambridge men and an American team of four men taken from the quadrangular and the triangular league. This league is composed of Brown, Pennsylvania and Cornell. President T. R. Schoonmaker of the Harvard Chess Club has been in communication with those interested in the game at the English universities and says that the prospects for a match seem quite bright. If this comes about Harvard is almost certain to be represented on the American team.

Various other matches and tournaments have been arranged by the Harvard Chess Club. The most important of these are the university championships and the novice tournament, both of which will be held in the spring. The winner of the university championship has his name inscribed on the table given by Isaac L. Rice. The novice tournament is limited to men who have never played on the team. There will be a cup for the winner. In addition there will be several contests with members of the Boston Chess Club. Slow simultaneous games are to be played. There also is a possibility of a match being played with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team. In the recent simultaneous exhibition given in Boston by Dr. Lasker, Seiner of the Harvard team was one of the two who secured draws with the champion. Dr. Lasker played 27 simultaneous games, winning 25 and losing none.

Most of the 20 members of the Harvard Club are inexperienced, but there is much promising material. B. Winkelman, a freshman, has been showing up particularly well and will be almost sure of a place on the team next year, as Schoonmaker, Hadley and Prebble will not return.

The men are being coached by W. C. Cogswell, a former member of the team and a graduate of the law school. J. L. Clarke, champion of the Boston Chess Club, and Dr. Southard '07, who is now a professor in the medical school, are assisting the coaching. There will be a special prize this year for the most brilliant game.

Members of the club are very confident of the team's ability, and from the showing thus far this season they are justified. In the annual match with Yale, played on the night of the big football game, Harvard won 5½ to 4½ and in the practice games seen up to this time there has been much exceptional playing.

The officers of the Harvard club are: President, T. H. Schoonmaker '12; vice-president, W. B. Harris; secretary and treasurer, B. N. Prebble. The executive committee consists of T. R. Schoonmaker, W. B. Harris, B. N. Prebble, Capt. C. S. Hadley and J. R. Morison.

COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 50

James Wray, Harvard University



JAMES WRAY

JAMES WRAY, the man responsible for the remarkable success of Harvard crews during recent years, has had an intensely interesting career as a sculler and coach. He was born in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and spent the greater part of his childhood rowing and sailing about Sydney harbor. His professional racing began at the unusually early age of 14 years. However, his physical development was ahead of most youngsters of his age, for at 16 he had reached his full growth and development.

Until 1896 he followed as a vocation professional sculling in Australian waters, open races and club rowing. He gradually came to be known as an unbeatable man in scratch races and consequently had to give large handicaps in order to compete. He trained for several years under Stephenson, present assistant coach at Harvard, and it is a curious coincidence that they should be brought into close touch with each other at opposite ends of the earth.

In 1896 Wray left Australia for good and went to England where he trained Stabbs, world champion at that time. Stabbs, St. George Ash and many Oxford and Cambridge scullers at the Henley were developed under him, although at that time he had little to do with four or eight-oared shells. While in England he defeated Haynes, holding world's one half mile sculling record, in both one half mile and three-mile races. He rowed a remarkable race against Barry, present holder of the world's 1½-mile record. The distance was 4½ miles, which is very much harder than the same distance in an eight-oared race, and although Wray won in 21m. 1s, the two men were never separated by more than three or four feet.

In 1897 Mr. Wray came to America to see the country. He soon met McGuire, who was then champion sculler of America. The latter succeeded in persuading Wray to remain in this country and train him. McGuire won his race which gave him the amateur championship of America.

Popular interest in sculling was on the wane, however, and Wray was secured by the Union Boat Club as coach, where he trained several victorious school crews. From the Union he went to the Weld Boat Club of Harvard University, where he was employed during 1901-04.

In those years his crews never lost a race. Resigning that position he went to the Detroit Boat Club, where he had a very satisfactory position, and where again his crews and scullers won everything in sight.

One of Coach Wray's most treasured possessions is a handsome gold stop-watch presented to him by the Harvard oarsmen of 1910 and inscribed as follows: "To James Wray from the Harvard Crews of 1910."

B. A. A. WILL SEND FINE TEAM TO N. Y.

The Boston Athletic Association will be represented at the national amateur indoor championships in New York Dec. 26 and 27 by one of the strongest teams of athletes that the club has sent to any meeting of the kind. From the men named below will be picked those who will compete for the Back Bay club, and it is expected that a good showing will be made by them against the other experts of the amateur world. The list:

Seniors—75-yard dash, K. D. Fernstrom; C. W. Gram, C. P. Prout, F. P. O'Hara, D. B. Young, 200-yard run, K. D. Fernstrom, W. C. Gram, C. P. Prout, D. B. Young, 200-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 500-yard run, J. Sullivan, 800-yard run, T. J. Halpin, 1000-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 1500-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 2000-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 2500-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 3000-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 3500-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 4000-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 4500-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 5000-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 5500-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 6000-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 6500-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 7000-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 7500-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 8000-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 8500-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 9000-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 9500-yard run, G. P. Kimball, 10000-yard run, G. P. Kimball.

Amherst—Amherst College's athletic board has ratified the election of R. J. Connolly '13 for captain of the football team and of Frank S. Collins, manager, and of E. Hubbard, assistant manager. The football "A" has been awarded to the following:

H. B. Whitman '12 of Rochester, N. Y.; W. W. Bishop '12 of Southampton, N. Y.; P. A. Proffitt '12 of Roselle, N. J.; R. M. Kimball '12 of Lawrence, N. Y.; C. C. Curry '14 of Portland, Ore.; S. D. Chamberlain '14 of Springfield, W. H. McGary '14 of Oak Park, Ill.; S. G. Hubbard '14 of Amherst, N. Y.; H. H. '12, manager of Worcester; D. N. Miles '12 of Livingston, Mont.; G. H. Vitis '12 of Pawtucket, J. H. Madden '12 of Binghamton, N. Y.; A. W. Cook '12 of Mendota, Ill.; C. H. Hubbard '12 of Amherst, N. Y.; F. J. Gutter '13 of Elwyn, Pa.; R. J. Connolly, Jr., '13 of Roxbury, and F. S. Collins '13 of River Forest, Ill.

DORCHESTER STARTS HOCKEY

Candidates for the Dorchester high hockey team will be called out for the first time by Coach J. D. O'Reilly today. The team this year will be composed almost entirely of new men, as Williams, Mullane and Quilty are the only veterans. Williams has been elected captain, and Long will act as manager. A large number of candidates should report, as the sport will be recognized at the school this year. The first game scheduled is with English high at Franklin field on Friday, but this game will probably be cancelled.

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Moderate priced, easy-writing pens that give satisfaction unequaled for rapid writing and ruling. \$1.00 each postpaid. Two sizes, 4½ and 5½ in. Extra size, 6 in. (Black only). \$1.25. Agents wanted. J. G. ULLRICH & CO., 27 James St., New York. Manufacturers of Stylus and Fountain Pens.

In the spring of 1905 he was called to take charge of the Harvard varsity crews. The crew had already learned the stroke of a previous coach and in spite of all Wray could do, although they would be smooth in practice, they went back to their original style in races. That year they lost to Yale by 10 feet. The next year Harvard won by three lengths. In 1907 Wray lost the varsity race by four feet, but has ever since turned out winning varsity crews. He has won five freshman races.

Wray believes that a good coxswain who can keep his head and talk is one of the most important things entering into the strength of a crew. One of the greatest disappointments of his life was the loss of the Harvard-Cambridge race in England. He attributes it to the slow strokes, 28, which captain Filley of Harvard insisted on adhering to. Cambridge rowed 38 and won, although Harvard gained four lengths in the last mile.

One of Coach Wray's most treasured possessions is a handsome gold stop-watch presented to him by the Harvard oarsmen of 1910 and inscribed as follows: "To James Wray from the Harvard Crews of 1910."

TUFTS NOW HAS 35 LETTER MEN

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College athletic advisory board has announced the award of the football "T" to the following 15 men on the basis of participation in at least 10 periods of play during the past season: S. M. Browne, H. B. Field, R. Jameson, R. M. Lowe, W. C. Schlotterbeck, F. Harmon, W. E. Mitchell, F. F. Angell, W. Adams, W. J. Bennett, F. W. Merrill, W. B. Richardson, A. J. Gaw, H. O. Weber and F. H. Towseley. Twelve of these 15 men receive the coveted letter for the first time, one for the second time, one for the third, while only Captain Merrill has received four awards of the letter.

The awarding of the "T" to the 15 football men raises the number of varsity men in college at the present time to an even 35. Of these men, 15 are in the senior class; seven in the junior; six in the sophomore, and seven in the freshman.

Only one man in college has won letters in three sports. Capt. A. G. Hooper of the baseball team holds this distinction as the result of having represented Tufts on the baseball, football, and basketball teams. The only other man in college to hold his letter in more than one sport is W. J. Bennett, who is a varsity player in both baseball and football.

The letters are distributed as follows: football, 10; baseball, 7; track, 6; and basketball, 5.

PENN ABANDONS RUGBY FOOTBALL

PHILADELPHIA—Owing to the small number of teams in this part of the country the rugby football team of the University of Pennsylvania disbanded last week. The remaining game with the Irish-American A. C. of New York has been canceled. A return game was to have been played with the Crescents of Brooklyn, but they could not get a team together. Manager Patrie therefore decided to cancel the remaining game and disband the team.

This discontinuance of this branch of athletics is not due to lack of enthusiasm or scarcity of candidates on the part of the Red and Blue, but solely to lack of teams to meet.

A good schedule could have been arranged with Canadian teams, but as there were practically no receipts from the games, the athletic association could not finance the trips.

START NEW PARK AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK—After many delays work on the new baseball park at King's bridge for the New York Americans was begun today. The contract calls for the completion of the plant by April 15.

TRACK CANDIDATES AT MECHANIC ARTS HOLD MEET TUESDAY

Coach Matthews Has Promising Squad Out Including About Ten Veterans From Last Year's Team

SWEENEY CAPTAIN

Candidates for the track team at the Mechanic Arts High School will compete in an interclass meet under the direction of Coach W. C. Matthews at the English high drill hall tomorrow. Prospects for a team which will compare favorably with any other in the Boston high schools were never more favorable than this year. About 10 veterans are available, while when who were on the school and intermediate teams at the school last year will step up into the higher classes and strengthen the school team.

For the past eight years nearly all of the schools in the city have looked forward to the championship indoor games of the Boston High School League, holding English high as their greatest rival, and have held them in most cases as invincible, but this year the Blue and White team will have a formidable rival in the Mechanic Arts aggregation, as well as Boston Latin and Commerce.

Manager Henry Rosnosky has received over 100 entries for the different events which are to be run off in the class meet and the coach expects to find a number of men who may be developed into good track athletes. Only a few members of the football team are trying for the team, but more are expected to report after the holidays.

Edward Sweeney, who runs the middle distances, has been selected as captain of the team, and he should be among the leaders in those events this year. Other veterans include Warren Mooney, who is acknowledged one of the best all-around track men in the Boston schools. In one dual meet last year he entered in the short dash, hurdles, 300-yard run, 1000-yard run, high jump and shot put, and was placed in four of them. In the outdoor season last spring, he was a member of the baseball team, and with very little practice would go into a track meet and capture places.

Robert McLellan is a strong man in the dashes, and should uphold the colors of the school this year even better than last. Katz is one of the school's best middle distance men but he will be pushed this year by Allen Bardwell, who defeated him in last year's class meet. Bardwell has been a football, basketball and track man during his four years at the school, and but for parental objections he would have been a star on the eleven. Coach Matthews thinks well of him and hopes to develop him into a star track man.

Buttner and O'Rourke are veterans in the mile. The former has been practicing for some weeks and unofficial time gives him well under 5m. for the distance. James Connors, who was the star man in the intermediate class last year, becomes a senior this year, and his efforts in the shot put and high jump should secure a few points for his team. Phinney is a strong man in the shot put and H. Russell is good in the jump. Shea, captain-elect of the football team, is a good man in the dashes and jump.

Among the other men who are expected to show good form are Faust, O'Grady and Wallace. An intermediate and junior team will be formed as well as the senior team. Dual meets for these teams will be arranged with teams from other schools in the city.

WANT ATHLETIC FIELD FOR MEN OF ARMY AND NAVY

NEWPORT, R. I.—The establishing of an athletic field for the use of the soldiers and sailors who frequent this city during the visits of the warships is to be considered by the city council at its meeting Jan. 1. A petition signed by many influential citizens is to be presented, asking that such a park be built and maintained by the city.

Athletic events are numerous among the men on the warships and it is the plan of those behind the movement to make Newport the center of this activity. "Championship baseball and football tournaments might be held here, it is said, if a suitable field is offered. The wording of the petition follows:

"The subscribers, your petitioners, respectfully ask the city of Newport to build and maintain an athletic field and military park, where sports and military contests can be held by the citizens of Newport and by the enlisted men in the army and navy, that the grounds be enclosed and a grand stand be erected there."

RELAY CARNIVAL FOR COMMERCE

There will be an interroom relay carnival for the candidates for the track team of the High School of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon on the board track at the Columbus avenue playgrounds. About 25 teams will compete. William C. Matthews, coach, and George Salloway, captain of the track team, will have charge.

CLASS B AMATEUR BILLIARD MEN TO RECEIVE PRIZES

NEW YORK—Competitors in the recent national class B amateur 18.2 ball-line billiard championship tournament will receive their prizes at a dinner tendered to the players and the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players tonight at the Liederkreis Club. George P. B. Clark will become the holder of the championship cup for the coming year, and also receive the first prize for the high record average. His figure was 8.20-35, counted in a match against C. E. White, the former holder of the emblem and title.

White will receive the second prize, as the only contestant in the tournament whom he lowered his colors was Clark, who defeated him twice—once in the tournament proper and again in the play-off of the triple prize. Charles Conroy received the third prize. The fourth prize goes to Mark Muldaur. Walter Leonard of Scranton, Pa., receives the high run prize for his run of 63, tallied against White.

W. H. Klenke, president of the national association, is to preside at the dinner. Maurice Daly, in whose academy the tournament was decided; J. Ferdinand Poggendorf, referee of the tournament, and other prominent amateurs are to be present.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Columbus has sold Pitcher Berger to Mobile of the Southern league.

Hugh Jennings and Ty Cobb are holders of stock in the Providence Baseball Club.

Fielding H. Yost has signed to coach the University of Michigan football teams of 1912 and 1913.

The Berlin Chess Club has challenged the Manhattan Chess Club of New York to a cable match to take place this winter.

The national commission has decided that Harry Steinfeldt, the former third baseman, is not entitled to back pay from the Boston Nationals, and that he is a free agent.

Dartmouth and Princeton won the opening games in the intercollegiate basketball league Saturday, the former defeating Columbia 30 to 18, and the latter winning from Pennsylvania 30 to 29.

Joseph Fogler of Brooklyn and John Clarke of Melbourne won the six-day bicycle race at New York Saturday. They covered 2718 miles and nine laps. The record is 2737 miles and one lap.

Manchester United and Lawrence are tied for the championship of the Lawrence Soccer Football League and an extra game will be played between these two teams to decide the title.

Boston Athletic Association and the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club won the opening matches of the Massachusetts Squash League Saturday. The first named defeated the Newton Club Squash Tennis Club and the Union Boat Club lost to the Racquet Club.

U. OF P. ENTERS FOUR ATHLETES

NEW YORK—Chairman James M. Sullivan has received the entries of the following University of Pennsylvania athletes for the Amateur Athletic championship: J. W. Burdick, W. Edwards, H. W. Haydock and H. G. Foster. Burdick is in the opinion of many the best high jumper turned out by a college in recent years; he is a consistent 6-foot-3-inch man. Burdick of the Pennsylvania and Moffat of Harvard will furnish a fine exhibition of high jumping.

W. Edwards, who will start in the hurdle events, is regarded by Trainer Murphy as the best hurdler since the days of Kneale. He is one of the holders of the 120-yard high hurdle record, having done 15 1/8s. for the distance, and is one of the few men who have ever defeated Forrest Smithson, the famous Pacific coast hurdler. Edwards will meet Cummings of Harvard in the hurdle events and the competition between these men will be very interesting.

H. W. Haydock is another Pennsylvania man who will face the starter in the hurdles, and while he is not considered as good as Edwards, he will carry the field along at a fast clip and the winner will have to extend himself.

TO TALK OVER TRACK PLANS

Athletes, 21 in number, who have won the track letter at Harvard, will meet at a dinner at Young's hotel this evening by an alumnus who does not care to have his name known. Plans for the track season will be talked over by Capt. Paul R. Whittington, Manager H. L. Gaddis, Coaches W. F. Donovan and William Quinn and the following members of the advisory board: N. W. Bingham '05, E. C. Rust '04, J. Halliwell '01 and W. R. Rand '09.

NATIONALS TO MEET TOMORROW

The Boston National League Baseball Club will hold its annual meeting at the club's headquarters in the Paddock building tomorrow forenoon. At that time the new owners, Messrs. Gaffney and Ward, will be present, and officers for the coming year will be elected.

SHOEMAKER AND WRIGHT LEADING PENN SWIMMERS

PHILADELPHIA—The first six men in line for the cups to be awarded at the end of the swimming season at the University of Pennsylvania, with the points to date, are: Shoemaker 33, Wright 25, Sanville 24, Murphy 9, Lawrence 9 and Tussler 6.

Several new men appeared at the third bi-monthly handicap swimming contest, and some times were lowered. As all the best men are given handicaps in these events it frequently happens that the stars do not even win places and new men have equal and sometimes better chances to score.

In the 100-foot novice race the times were not as good as in the two preceding meets, owing to the fact that a man winning one is eliminated from future novice races. The events and the order in which the first four contestants finished were:

100 feet, novice—Evans, Gordon, Leonard, Katz.
200 feet, handicap—Overbacker, Maul, Douglas, Wright.
100 yards, handicap—Wright, Lawrence, Maul, Sanville.
Pledge for 100 yards, distance, handicap—Shoemaker, Wright.
200 yards, handicap—Foulds, Shoemaker, Wright, Hughes.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

The great art of winning matches on a strange course, says Goling, is to keep the weather eye open. There are, of course, inland links—Pollock is an example—in which each hole seems to be so entirely by itself that no knowledge is to be gleaned on passing of the nature of the others, and this is very true of courses like St. Andrews set out in a chair along the seashore. But a seaside link does not usually possess these "sporting" greens, which are the torment of the stranger within the gates.

The inland course on the other hand usually does not stretch out in a long double chain, but takes more after the nature of Jerusalem, being compactly built together. The stranger should, therefore, mark the lay of the land as he passes any other tee or green on his way. Let him without shame ask his caddie what green it is, and make a mental note of it after the manner of a possible battlefield. When he comes to that hole in his subsequent wanderings in his wilderness, he will find that one ounce of mental vision of his own, is worth one pound of directions from even the most enlightened of caddies.

I have a sort of notion (says A. C. M. Croome) that the great masters of iron play make more use of the right knee than do their inferiors. Certainly they plant the left heel firmly on the ground, and make the left leg into a rigid post a moment or so before the clubhead reaches the ball. The consequence is that the right knee comes through freely, and at the finish of the stroke it is sometimes nearer to the hole than the left. It may be that this action of the knee helps to make the clubhead hit through the ball along a line below the center of its mass, but on the other hand it is possible that the causa causans of backspin is something quite different.

Horace Hutchinson shows fine golfing temperament when he says that: "There is really much more fun in making a good stroke from a bad lie than from a good one."

A writer in the Daily Chronicle tells us that he has discovered Vardon's secret: Not very long ago I was discussing with a celebrated golfer the secret of Vardon's success. He had one supreme explanation of it—"straightness." It seems impossible, says H. H. Hilton in Vanity Fair, to believe that a man can go on and on hitting the ball just where he wants to, unless he takes a little more care over the playing of the shot than Duncan is apt to do; and this very anticipation of possible disaster gives an added spice of interest from the spectator's point of view.

The new golf-ball registering device recently installed in the caddy-house of the Chevy Chase Club has been the means of recovering lots of balls. By the new rules of the club the caddies are paid 5 cents for the return of each ball bearing a member's registered number. The member then pays 10 cents for the ball thus returned. It has not only proven a saving of expense to the members, but it has proved discouraging to certain persons who heretofore drove quite a trade in the sale of "found" balls.

DARTMOUTH TO DROP BOWDOIN AND COLBY TEAMS

MANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth will not meet either Bowdoin or Colby next year on the gridiron, according to an announcement made this morning by Graduate Manager Graves. The discontinuance is due to the requests of the two institutions which felt that the Dartmouth contest coming so early in the season weakened their teams for games later in the season with their more logical opponents. Only the most friendly relations prevail between the two colleges and Dartmouth.

Nothing more could be learned about the Dartmouth schedule for next year, but it is certain that at least two new colleges will be on the schedule to take the places of Colby and Bowdoin. Among those mentioned are Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Lafayette, Cornell and Brown, but nothing is as yet authentic or official.

GREAT TRIANGULAR CRICKET TOURNEY FOR 1912 IN ENGLAND

Australian and South African Teams to Tour British Isles Simultaneously for First Time—The Schedules

MEET 3 TIMES EACH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual meeting of the secretaries to draw up the first class fixture list for next season was held at Lord's, and in view of the forthcoming appearance of the colonial teams in this country, the program is highly interesting.

What is already known as the triangular tournament of 1912 is to take place in this country next summer. It will be a great fixture in the history of the game in England, for never before have both Australia and South Africa sent a cricket team to the British isles simultaneously. The tournament will consist in all three countries, Australia, South Africa and England, playing each other three times, and the dates fixed for the matches are as follows:

May 27, Australia vs. South Africa at Manchester.
June 1, England vs. South Africa at Lord's, London; 24, England vs. Australia at Lord's, London.
July 5, England vs. South Africa at Leeds; 15, Australia vs. South Africa at Lord's, London; 29, England vs. Australia at Manchester.
Aug. 5, Australia vs. South Africa at Nottingham; 12, England vs. South Africa at the Oval, London; 19, England vs. Australia at the Oval, London.

It will be seen that no fewer than five of these important matches will be played in London. The matches will be limited to three days, except in the event of any pair being on an equality, when the third meeting is entered on, in which event the game is to be played to a finish.

The Australian program will probably consist of 36 matches in all, in the course of which all the first class counties will be met, and also Oxford and Cambridge. In the last visit in 1909 the Australians played 30 matches, of which they won 13, drew 22, and lost four.

The South Africans will also have a card of 36 games or five more than at their last visit in 1907; in which year they won 21, lost four and drew six. They, too, will play all the first class counties and both universities.

The personnel of the colonials' teams is of course at present uncertain, but it is expected that they will make every effort to bring over their best sides.

GOLD FOOTBALLS FOR ANDOVER MEN

ANDOVER, Mass.—A school meeting held after chapel Saturday morning the gold footballs were given out to all the members of this year's Phillips Andover Academy football team which defeated Exeter 23-5. The score of the Andover-Exeter game is engraved on each football.

There are two men who have won three of these gold footballs having played for three years on the team. These men are Captain Van Brocklin and R. N. Jones. Mahan, Braun and Hay have won two.

The following men were awarded the footballs this year: Captain Van Brocklin, Mahan, R. J. Jones, Braun, Hay, Gault, Thompson, Sullivan, Enwright, Hogg, Bullivant, Sheldon, Roberts, Ames, Malcolm, Nelson, Shelton, Bigelow and Manager Warner.

BROWN 1915 SWIMMERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Freshmen swimmers at Brown are well along in their training. Several of the men are showing up very well and Coach Huggins is pleased with the prospects. The men who are leading among the freshmen and who stand a good show of making the team are Morgan, Allen, McLaughlin, Amos B. Root, Scherer, Kinney, Thornton, Stanley, Thurber, Miller and Tucker.

NEW YALE BASEBALL CAPE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A part of the money has been raised for a large new covered baseball cape north of the Yale gymnasium for indoor training of the Yale nine. The plan calls for a diamond inside the cape, not much smaller than the regular baseball diamond. Around it there will be a track with a circuit of about 400 feet and other facilities for indoor training in track athletics.

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Treasurer MacVeagh Makes Report

(Continued from page one)

pany banking and savings bank functions.

"And it is indispensable," he adds, recalling to thought the unsettled controversy over the National City Bank of New York city, "that the new law shall deny with great precision to any bank included within its provisions, whether national or state, the right to own stock in any other independent bank. The law should not fail to conclusively forbid such ownership."

"There is no immediate danger to be apprehended from such holdings; but now is the time to protect for the future the independence and individuality of the banks; and to forestall in the formation of the general tendency to the formation of undue combinations and trusts. The prohibition should be so explicit that its spirit as well as its letter could be enforced. We must prevent perpetually the concentration of the banking power in the hands of the few—a concentration which under our present system is inevitable by the mere operation of financial evolution."

Estimates of expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary purposes in 1913, exclusive of the estimates for the Panama canal and those for the postal service payable from postal revenues, are \$637,920,803. The estimates of receipts available for the general fund are \$667,000,000. The estimated excess of receipts for 1913 is, therefore, \$29,079,196. The estimates for the Panama canal are \$47,203,760, making the estimated expenditures payable from the general fund \$685,184,563, and accordingly the estimated excess of expenditures for 1913, including the Panama canal, is \$18,184,563.

Secretary MacVeagh thinks that the report of the Aldrich monetary commission will furnish such ample facts that whether Congress shall adopt the recommendations of the commission as a whole or not, there need be no further postponement of legislation.

"The tentative plan of the commission, in its main features, has satisfied very much the larger part of the expert opinion of the nation and it has generally the support of our business men," he says.

"While this report is due to the monetary commission, it is also a product of the judgment of the people, so far, at least, as its fundamental features are concerned. The fact confronts us, that whereas our country has not before in many years even approached a consensus of opinion on monetary matters it has now largely and mainly agreed. And the Congress is meeting a situation immensely simplified. The persistent difficulties of monetary reform have almost entirely disappeared; and legislation traditionally complex and laborious presents itself with its chief problems so clearly solved, with its complexity so smoothed out and with its provisions so generally approved that the final work of the Congress can now go forward without delay."

Out of Politics

"The common indorsement of the reform and of its urgency marks in a peculiar manner the non-partisan character of the present movement. There is no bit of party color left in the monetary question. The instinct of the nation has eradicated partisanship from this great business and social question. It found no difficulty in rising out of the air of party to deal with this subject."

"And the example which the Congress set has dominated the whole consideration of this question by commission and people from that day to this. It was Congress which determined that this question should not become mixed up, hampered and possibly defeated by rivalries and strife."

"So far as the administration is concerned it has heartily taken its cue from Congress; and has done and will continue to do its part in keeping this great issue wholly non-partisan. The administration wants this legislation to come from the whole of Congress and from both parties, and to be for the whole of the people."

"The principal requirements of a new banking and currency measure are that it shall provide a practical immunity from serious panics—such an immunity as is enjoyed by the other leading financial nations; that it shall abolish the habitually recurring ordinary stringencies in the money market, which keep relations between the bankers and the business men of the country almost continuously at sixes and sevens; that it shall remove the defects of our domestic exchanges; that it shall enlarge and develop the facilities of our foreign exchange system; that it shall properly develop the discount system; that it shall wholly assist in regulating the interest rates and making them uniform throughout the country; that it shall put an end to the tendency which forces our bank balances into speculative channels, and save them for regular trade and commerce."

"To meet the case it is necessary to have an elastic currency, available reserves and every necessary provision and power both to permit and to check the expansion of loans."

"The new banking system will also have to provide with distinctness and completeness ample banking facilities for our foreign commerce—a commerce that with the proper governmental encouragement will be world-wide and

world-wide. It is idle to expect that we shall ever have a developed foreign commerce without a developed foreign banking system. Our present system grew up in a period of isolation."

"We must provide, too, and without reservation, for a perfect equality of privilege and opportunity between national and state banks. State banks must have every advantage national banks have; and national banks must have every advantage state banks have. And this equality cannot be attained unless national and state banks are on the same footing as to trust company banking and as to saving bank functions."

No Central Bank

"The disabilities under which our country labors are due not to the faults or failings of the individual banks, but to the fact that these banks are not organized into a cooperative and protective system; and it follows that the fundamental and essential feature of any reform is that the banks shall be thus organized. And organization means the establishment of a central institution representative of the banks. But this institution need not be and should not be a central bank. It must be purely and only a central agency of the banks."

"It was natural to think, at first, of a central bank; but it was early discovered that a central bank could have no place in our system—and that if the approved and fortunate features of our present system were to be preserved, as everybody determined they should be, some other central institution than the central bank must be devised. A central bank could not perform the functions waiting to be performed. It could not fill the need."

"The thing required as a central institution must be something new, but also something normally evolved from our present system. The idea of a national reserve association has therefore grown up; and it has grown up just as the idea of the clearing house grew up; and it follows the clearing house as a sequence on a far larger and more important scale."

Subject for congratulation is found in the fact "that we have come to the end of the 2 per cent bond period; and that we have entered upon a new period in which we shall resort to the open market with our loans and make our bonds a legitimate investment of the public."

As an earnest of the economy begun in 1907 in the department, it is pointed out that 207 statutory jobs have been eliminated in the offices of the treasury in Washington in the estimates and appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and the elimination of 134 similar positions is provided for in the estimates now sent in for the year beginning July 1, 1912. These, with the elimination of 141 positions in 1910, make a total of 542 statutory positions abolished in the Washington offices since March 4, 1909. These places have all been abolished by law—and no appropriations for them are now provided.

Civil Service Retirement

"In a government so generous and intelligent as ours, the absence of a civil retirement system is singularly inappropriate and inexplicable," it is said. "Self-interest alone ought to secure this enlightened provision for the civil employees, not to speak of the human interest which in this regard is now almost universally felt and adopted. Not only governments but an ever-increasing number of private corporations have provided a retiring system for their employees."

"Indeed, the adoption of a provision retiring members of the civil service has become so usual and so a matter of course that America is the only important civilized government which does not recognize this as a national duty both to the employees and to the government and people."

"And this government would not at this late date, I believe, be lagging in this important respect so far behind all its world neighbors but for the unhappy disputes of our government clerks. So far the clerks appear to have no leaders or leadership equal to the occasion; and unless something adequate in the way of this necessary leadership shall arise it is only too likely that nothing will be soon accomplished. And yet the responsibility, after all, rests upon the government and especially

On the other hand, the so-called straight pension—the pension paid wholly by the government—would take the place of any possible advance in salaries for, at any rate, a considerable period, notwithstanding the fact that under such a system comparatively few of the clerks would ever become beneficiaries."

Reorganization of the customs districts with the elimination of useless and expensive offices and establishing an improved service, will be submitted to the Congress for its action, the secretary says, and will have, he presumes, the support of the House committee on expenditures in the treasury department, which has acquired special acquaintance with the subject. The long list of custom houses contains many survivals from long-ago periods, it is added, and there has never been a reorganization of this feature of the customs service."

"The situation has become glaringly inappropriate and is a standing repudiation of the whole idea of efficiency and economy. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will permit us to abolish these expensive incongruities," declares Mr. MacVeagh.

In a chapter on "Rehabilitation of the Customs Service" are told the reforms that have taken place in New York city, "so that now all the forces and officers of the customs service in New York are active in the reformation of the service; and all are cooperative exactly as they should be. I cannot too strongly acknowledge the public spirit, the high personal character, the unusual judgment, and the executive ability of the officials at that port."

As the number of protests received by the board of United States general appraisers "has increased to an alarming extent; so much so that it is practically impossible for the board to dispose of them at the rate at which they are now coming in," the recommendation is renewed that a protest fee of \$1 be required as a condition precedent to the forwarding of a protest to the board.

Favors Specific Duties

"The experience of the treasury department in administering the tariff laws brings to all who share this experience the most positive conviction that tariff legislation should adopt the policy of establishing specific duties instead of ad valorem duties wherever the nature of the article involved makes that a possibility," says the report.

The practice of adopting ad valorem duties adds to the ease and quickness with which legislation may be prepared; but that it is only helpful quality—and that, lone quality has its palpable drawbacks. Ad valorem duties lead directly to the great majority of all the frauds upon the revenues with which the treasury department has to contend; and they do all they can to drive honest importers out of business."

"The present session of Congress is expected to consider and revise some of the schedules of the tariff law; and it is a matter of great concern to the treasury department, as the department which has to administer the tariff laws, that entirely apart from the question of the rates of duties the revision shall be upon the Congress—and the Congress should, of course, ignore the unfortunate disagreements among the clerks and take the matter into its own hands."

"The executive departments are suffering extremely for want of a retirement law; and all improvements of the public service have to meet constantly the discouragements of this condition, while much improvement is by this condition discouraged even from a beginning. I appeal, therefore, to Congress again, as I have done each year, in behalf of such a law. Every consideration of humanity, economy and efficiency, that is conceivably related to the question, calls for action at this session."

"The retirement system which I consider most in the interest of the clerks themselves is the contributory system; and that would cost the government no money whatever if that were thought to be desirable. That this system could be put into operation without increased expenditures, I believe is entirely true; and I think it could be adopted with the provision that each department should put it into operation without any cost to the government; but it is at the same time a question whether that would be the best course to pursue."

"This contributory system, if adopted, would leave the claims of the clerks to revised or higher salaries unaffected."

made with scientific knowledge and accuracy. The importance of these considerations is not confined to the adoption of specific rates of duty instead of ad valorem rates, but includes the intricate questions of classification."

It is recommended that "the exacting and narrow provisions of the tariff law with regard to the articles which may be included in the small exemption from duty upon articles to the value of \$100, allowed returning residents," be changed by substituting for the last paragraph the words, "and provided further, that articles for personal or household use or for souvenirs, curios or gifts, not intended for sale, not exceeding \$100 in value, acquired abroad by such residents of the United States, shall be admitted free of duty upon their return."

"I shall later submit for the consideration of the Congress an amendment to the national bank act dealing with an offense which has become important, to wit: the exaction of fees on the part of national bank officers from borrowers for so-called services in obtaining loans from the bank; and an amendment to the statute of limitations, extending the time within which an indictment may be found against officers and employees of national banks to three years from the discovery of the act by some one who is under obligations to have the process instituted instead of three years next after such offense shall have been committed," says the secretary.

New buildings are asked for the departments of state, justice and commerce and labor.

Laws relating to the importation of opium are not working well, it is said, as "the smuggling of opium is a widespread and a most serious offense. The intent and policy of the government's reform are practically defeated. Meanwhile the attempted enforcement of the law requires the great vigilance and constant activities of the treasury department without the hope of anything beyond the most incomplete success."

"These activities, while they have had a great deal of result, can reach but a fraction of the evasions of the law. Our entire borders are used for this pernicious and degrading smuggling, with the effect of largely defeating the government's settled purpose to stamp out the opium vice."

"Proposed laws are before Congress bearing upon this important moral and administrative situation; and impelled by the sense of the seriousness of this situation, created by the practical experience of the treasury department during the past year, I have the honor to beg for them the determined attention of the Congress."

It is declared practicable for the government to receive additional revenue of \$2,000,000 a year by a simple readjustment of the law "which would legitimate and make fair the illegitimate and unfair competition which but for now has to endure from oleomargarine, relieve the internal revenue bureau of expensive, unpleasant and mainly abortive duties and clean up and abolish a condition of fraud and corruption that is as objectionable and unwholesome as anything with which the government has to deal, and for which the law is largely responsible."

Money in the United States

Among the abstracts of reports of bureaus and divisions is that of the treasurer of the United States, showing that to the general stock of money in the United States an addition of \$136,367,494 was made during the year, of which \$117,153,244 was in gold coin and bullion. National bank notes received an increment of \$14,763,775. Other changes were less notable."

The money in circulation attained a maximum at \$3,256,116,255 on June 1, 1911, but owing to the unusually large payments into the treasury during the month of June, it became \$3,214,002,596 at the close of the fiscal year. The element of gold coin and gold certificates was the largest part, and the increase therein reached \$126,031,275 and advanced from 44.91 per cent of the total to 47.28 per cent. The circulation per capita was \$34.20."

The notes and certificates of United States paper currency issued during the fiscal year numbered 267,207,921 pieces, of the total value of \$913,540,000. The redemptions were 251,189,762 pieces, of the total value of \$807,650,200. The pieces outstanding numbered 306,946,146, of the total value of \$1,809,296,685."

The average cost of each piece of United States paper currency issued and redeemed is about 1.32 cents, and the annual cost of maintenance of the currency issued by the national government averages slightly more than one fifth of 1 per cent of the amount outstanding."

Shipments of silver and minor coins to depositors therefor, at the expense of the consignee for transportation, during the fiscal year were: Standard silver dollars, \$14,000,435; subsidiary silver coin, \$21,956,847.80; and minor coin, \$4,195,364.95."

The original deposits of gold at all of the offices of the mint service during the fiscal year amounted to \$175,383,090. The total coinage of the year amounted to \$126,071,140.99, of which \$118,925,512 was gold, \$3,195,720 was silver, \$2,631,903 was nickel, and \$1,318,904 was bronze. The purchase of silver during the year amounted to \$2,158,319 fine ounces, at an average cost of 53.1 cents per ounce."

The seigniorage on subsidiary silver coins during the year amounted to \$1,910,671 and the seigniorage on the

The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its first performance of "The Messiah" in Symphony hall Sunday evening, before a large audience. The soloists were Miss Florence Hinkle, soprano; Mrs. Pearl Benedict-Jones, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Frederick Wehl, bass. The Boston Festival orchestra, assisted by T. G. Tucker, organist, played the accompanying music.

Announced on the program was a plan the society has formed of amplifying its dignity as a civic institution by erecting a building of its own. "With a building fund accumulated to the amount of \$24,500, of which William F. Bradbury, Elihu G. Loomis and Henry B. Patrick are the trustees, the society now opens a campaign to raise \$100,000, that it may erect a hall for its own rehearsals and for those of other musical organizations in the city. The money on hand is reckoned sufficient to purchase a lot of land in the musical center of the city. A rehearsal room on the amphitheater order is the plan, with space for library and coat rooms. In 1913, the jubilee year of the society, the building, it is hoped, will be completed and dedicated."

The concert was in the usual good choral style of Mr. Mollenhauer's singers. Balance of parts is accomplished after some method which a century of corporate experience has taught. An opera chorus can be figured out on paper to the finest point of balance, and any inequality in trial performance can be rectified on order of the director. But adjustments in a singing society are not effected so simply. Tact on the part of the leader, judgment on the part of committees, and above all a conception of musical propriety on the part of the organization as a whole, somehow combine to bring about the result. And of course a loyal following, and one that insists on high standards, is an all-important factor. A critical, music-loving public will have its choral society and will insist on having the four vocal divisions in good tone proportions."

The music of Handel's oratorio is so familiar to the singers who performed it Sunday evening that the mere putting together the four vocal lines of the choruses is no significant task for them. It is not much like reading off a modern four-voiced work written in symphonic style. The simple structural devices of the eighteenth century master present no difficulties to a clear blending of every group of notes which hang in harmonic cluster. The garlands of melody flung by Handel along the soprano, alto, tenor and bass staves cling together at every note, without ever sag. And because of all this the listener has great admiration for the society of markworthy history and of earnest future look. But that is not why he likes to hear them sing "And the glory of the Lord" and the Hallelujah chorus. It is the interpretation the society gives which makes the oratorio seem as musical hearth and home to many a Boston citizen. Most elusive is interpretation of eighteenth century music, away from wise symphony conductors and from pianists of the highest talent. It seems to reside only with those who have an uncompromising enthusiasm for it. Perhaps it takes permanent dwelling in communities that have a changeless liking for it, the artist or the organization that is the exemplar of it appearing only in response to general desire."

Usually the conductor of a singing society comes in for the credit of an interpretation and in this connection it must be said the Handel and Haydn Society without Mr. Mollenhauer would necessarily have a different artistic character from that which it has with him. But for all that, a review of the performance does not seem to write itself all praise of the leading of it. Suppose another beater of time and regulator of dynamics should come and order the pace and volume differently in certain pages than Mr. Mollenhauer orders them; suppose, indeed, Mr. Mollenhauer himself should vary the baton discipline of his banks of "Messiah" singers from what he long ago adopted and has in a manner standardized, we should still have an interpretation that would be the society's and not his. The oratorio, when the old Boston organization reads it, has a stamp of its own and the conductor may put very little of his view into it. And that is not saying anything in dispute of the plasticity of the Handel and Haydn singers in the hands of Mr. Mollenhauer when a work of the modern repertory is in performance."

Two excellently voiced artists read the soprano, tenor and bass recitatives and arias. An artist who would be expected, from former appearances, to stand on an equal with them, but who scarcely

minor coin amounted to \$3,532,283, all of which was duly accounted for and turned into the treasury."

The mint at Philadelphia during the year coined 800,000 pieces of silver for the government of Costa Rica, and the mint at San Francisco coined 4,733,050 pieces for the government of the Philippine islands, and 511,108 silver pieces for the government of Salvador."

The production of gold in the United States for the calendar year 1910 is estimated by the bureau of the mint, in conjunction with the geological survey, at 4,857,917 ounces, of the value of \$96,269,100, and the production of silver is estimated at 57,137,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$30,854,500."

The industrial consumption of new gold in the United States during the year is estimated at \$33,736,554, besides which the United States assay office at New York sold \$404,320 of fine gold bars for industrial use in Canada. The industrial consumption of silver for the year is estimated at 24,789,807 fine ounces."

SOPRANO APPLAUDED AT OPERA HOUSE



Miss Evelyn Scotney, Australian singer new to Boston, sang "florid 'Lucia' music with success in operatic concert

did so on this occasion, took the contralto solo duties. Comment on the quartet chosen for the first "Messiah" might need no further go than to record that the work was done in a style admirably in keeping with the Handelian nobility of musical idea and with a technical mastery which long rolls of "Messiah" performances in memory could not carp at."

The second Handel and Haydn presentation of "The Messiah" is given in Symphony hall tonight with the same brilliant toned tenor, Reed Miller, as on Sunday night. The other soloists are Mrs. Marie Sundelius, soprano; Miss Christine Miller, contralto; Arthur Middleton, bass."

The Boston opera management gave its third grand operatic concert Sunday evening before a good-sized and interested audience. The concert has become a sort of trying-out opportunity for new artists who have been added to the company this year, and those who attend them have a most interesting and unusual opportunity to be the first to judge possible Carusos and Tetrazzini. The audience at the second concert gave a good reception to the Neapolitan fisherman who had never faced a theater audience until that night. The audience at the third concert gave very flattering applause to the new light soprano who has been singing in out of town concerts and in minor roles of opera, Miss Evelyn Scotney."

Miss Scotney, the enthusiastic said after her singing of the mad scene from "Lucia," ought to have been risked in Mme. Tetrazzini's place when the renowned soprano announced her inability to appear last Friday night. And there is good reason to believe that the young Australian who was to have sung the second soprano role of Alice with Mme. Tetrazzini could have been promoted to the title role to the satisfaction of all regular subscribers, if not to that of everybody. Of course Miss Scotney appeared only as a concert singer and not as the star of an evening of opera; but if she could maintain throughout a whole performance of "Lucia" the standard of vocalism she exhibited in the great aria of that work; she would stand comparison with any Donizetti artist who has appeared in Boston opera yet. After the singing of the aria, the audience demanded a repetition, and Miss Scotney sang it in a manner that made it seem a new piece from her repertory. No better test of her ability to suit vocal color to mood of audience could be made than this, for herein lies no small part of the success of artists of the great acclaim."

A brilliant tone Miss Scotney has been known to possess from the work she has done in minor roles in "Carmen" and "Thais." But a highly differentiated accent, a delectable coloring and a commandingly styled phrasing could be observed only in an extended solo scene. All these gifts Miss Scotney has, and she gives promise of proving the oft-heard "foyer remark" that there are no new coloratura sopranos coming to the front nowadays, to be far from the truth."

Miss Scotney has notes of fine quality from the highest to the lowest of the light soprano range. With practice in regular opera performances she should be able to give characters like Lucia and Gilda freshness and youthful appeal, besides interpreting the music in all its Italian splendor."

Mr. Moranzoni conducted the orchestra for Miss Scotney's scene. Artists appearing on the program in various ensemble and solo numbers were the following: Mr. Henrotte, violinist; Messrs. Lankow and Silli, basses; Mmes. Fisher and Morella, sopranos; Mmes. Swartz and De Courcy, contraltos; Messrs. Ramella and Giaccone, tenors; and Mr. Polese, baritone. Charles Strouy

played piano accompaniments for songs by Mr. Lankow.

Mme. Georgette Lblane Maeterlinck sails for America Wednesday, Dec. 20, on the Olympic, and is expected to arrive in this country on Tuesday, Dec. 28. She will come to Boston and begin rehearsing "Pelleas et Melisande," both the operatic and dramatic versions, a reception is to be given Mme. Maeterlinck at the Hotel Lenox on New Year's eve."

"THAIS" REPEATED

The opera of Massenet, while manifesting the French trait of craftsmanship in art products, and being for that reason always interesting in spite of less than plenary inspiration in the music, derives additional drawing powers from its spectacular features. Consequently there was a good attendance at the opera matinee on Saturday."

Mme. Zine Brozia was assisted by M. Riddex as Athanase and by M. Clement and Lankow in the other chief parts. Her assumption of the courtesan role made the Alexandrian seem as tolerable as the story allows, and the voice, while not of major genre, was at times most pleasant and used so as to convey what may be called the punctuation of music. It is much that one can indicate the sense of a composition; to write the last bit out of the possibilities of a score is a feat reserved for those heroic ones that appear now and then, the emblems of operatic orbits."

M. Riddex's Athanase was more pontifical than ascetic; the terrors he invoked were more inquisitorial than supernatural, yet his superb carriage, and the realization of climax in his vocal work made him an impressive figure. Mr. Andre-Caplet conducted with enthusiasm."

ST. PAUL'S SOCIETY PLANS FOR DINNER

St. Paul's Society, the Protestant Episcopal organization at Harvard College, is to celebrate its fifteenth anniversary Dec. 20 with a dinner at Harvard Union. About 1500 invitations have been sent out. Among the speakers will be President Lowell of Harvard and Bishop Lawrence, both of whom were officers of the society in their undergraduate days."

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Think that I have holes in my stockings, 'cause I ain't. My ma buys holeproof for the whole family and don't have no darnin' to do at all, at all.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

EASTON

The Brockton Laymen's Evangelistic Union conducted services at Grange hall, Unionville, yesterday. In the afternoon the Rev. O. D. Thomas, former pastor of the First Baptist church, Brockton, was the preacher. Last evening former Mayor Charles Williamson was the principal speaker. Solos were contributed by William Yeomans.

Fromat lodge, S. P. of A., has elected: President, Algott Anderson; vice-president, Charles Stron; corresponding secretary, George A. Anderson; financial secretary, Andrew Christensen; treasurer, Ernest Ingram; marshal, Charles Widell; assistant marshal, Clarence Anderson; chaplain, Sophie Peterson; assistant financial secretary, Charles Johnson; assistant corresponding secretary, Bror Fern; sentinel, Edwin Hall; doorkeeper, John Hallquist; trustee, August Peterson.

DORCHESTER

The Dorchester Social Club of Women will meet today and the members will enjoy a juvenile musicale prepared by the music committee. The following young children will take part: Misses Virginia and Josephine Gordon, violins; Miss Elizabeth Gordon, cello; Roy E. Larson, boy soprano; Miss Allison Hatchelder, reader; Miss Muriel Coe, pianist. The accompanists will be Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon and Mrs. Minnie S. Gould.

The next meeting of the Dorchester Woman's Club will be held Dec. 26 at 2:30. Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, chairman department of social entertainment, will have charge. Subject, "Bulgarian Folk Songs." Mary Sleeper, organist, will describe by the Rev. W. W. Sleeper.

MELROSE

At the meeting of the Melrose Historical Society tonight in the Lydia Maria Child house, Elisha B. Curtis of this city will give a public address on "The Industries of Melrose in the Fifties."

City Clerk Allston P. Joyce has called a meeting of the incoming city government for Wednesday evening at city hall, when a caucus will be held to nominate a president of the board of aldermen, a city messenger and a clerk of committees. Alderman Harry B. Leavitt will be reelected president of the board and Michael A. Hernan will be reelected city messenger.

MELROSE

The final meeting of this year's board of aldermen will be held tonight. The new board of aldermen will be inducted into office Jan. 1 and the inaugural address of Mayor-elect Charles E. French will be given the same evening. There are several mentioned for the presidency of the new board. J. Sidney Hitchins has announced his candidacy and others mentioned are Aldermen Leslie F. Keene, William A. Carrie and Arthur F. Whalen. The new members of the board this year are Aldermen Keene, Carrie, Clifford N. Cochran, James V. Howard, Walter E. Piper, Jonathan H. Atkinson, Albert A. Hersey and Ralph Foss Somes.

ABINGTON

Pilgrim chapter, Royal Arch Masons, will close the festivities in connection with the golden anniversary of its organization by holding a ladies night in Franklin hall this evening. After a reception a banquet will be served, after which there will be songs by the Weber quartet and vocal solos by Miss Evelyn Blair and Miss Edith McGregor.

BROCKTON

The Men's Club of St. Pauls Episcopal church is rehearsing for a minstrel show to be given next month.

A concert and costume ball is to be given under joint auspices of Willow and Anchor lodges, I. O. O. F., M. U., and Acacia lodge, L. O. O. F., M. U., Jan. 12.

BRAintree

The school committee has decided to open a night school. The sessions will be held in the Monaquott schoolhouse and will open Monday evening, Jan. 1, and will continue until April 1.

QUINCY

Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester is to be the speaker at the meeting of the Men's Club of Christ church this evening. His subject will be "The Legislature of Massachusetts."

BEVERLY

Bids for the construction of the public library building on Essex street close Friday evening at 7 o'clock at the office of the commission at city hall.

Choice Gifts

FOUNTAIN PENS
Every Variety.....\$1.00 to \$12.50
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BRASS GOODS
Desk Sets and Individual Pieces 25c to \$50
Paper Knives, Stamp Boxes, Inkstands, Calendars, etc.

LEATHER GOODS
Bags, Pocketbooks, Purposes and Bill Books, etc. 25c to \$20
GREETING CARDS.....5c and upwards
CALENDARS and DIARIES.....15c to \$5.00
FANCY BOOKS, STATIONERY.....25c to \$5.00
BABIES' BOOKS, DOINGS, SAYINGS, Etc.....50c to \$3.00
SCHOLARS' COMPANIONS
In Fancy Boxes.....25c to \$1.00
WARDS' "A LINE A DAY" BOOKS, the unique 5-year diary.....60c to \$3.00

INITIAL STATIONERY
Per Box.....25c and upwards
Book, Rocks, Bruses and Wood.....75c to \$6.00
PERSONAL and HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE BOOKS.....75c to \$2.50
ADDRESS BOOKS.....40c to \$2.00
PHOTO and POSTCARD ALBUMS.....5c to \$6.00

Ward's Samuel Ward Co.
Stationery
57-63 Franklin St.
BOSTON

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

No matter how early one begins his holiday shopping there are plenty of things still to get, and the stores are now as fascinating, as full of irresistible attractions as they were weeks ago. In order to dispose of as much of their goods as possible this week some of the dealers have marked down certain lines, especially those obtained for this particular season, broken lots, etc.

As usual, Chandler & Co.'s store on Tremont street is spilling over with good things in all the usual lines and several new ones. Among the latter is a collection of real Dutch silver purchased from an old Knickerbocker imported house at a great reduction in price. All the decorations are hand chased, hand hammered and burnished. They are the productions of a firm which supplies all their Dutch silver goods to the royal heads of Europe. The sale includes what is said to be the best collection of this kind ever exhibited in Boston. It is an opportunity for collectors of period silver to add to their possessions.

A special offering for this week is a lot of sample Sheffield plate which has been marked at half price and less. There are four cases of it secured from one of New York's largest manufacturers. Here are to be found ornaments, articles for the tea table, the dinner, luncheon, breakfast, and supper tables, candlesticks, card trays and fern dishes and many odd pieces, as well as some needed for daily use.

This week is to witness the firm's greatest sale of the season, comprising, in part, the stock that belonged to the W. G. Hall Fur Company of this city. The pieces are to be sold at a discount of 30 and 50 per cent. They include the best furs and are made up in the most approved designs for men and women.

A manufacturer of sweaters who supplies the smartest trade of America and who is usually a year ahead of the styles made by other manufacturers, has closed out to Chandler & Co. all of his model garments, samples and overruns from orders at a round price which allows of their selling at extremely low prices. The lot comprises the newest styles brought out for next season's theatrical productions and exclusive furnishes for women and men. In it are listed auto coats, double breasted heavy coats, heavy skating sweaters, polo coats, coat sweaters, knit caps, polo, skating, auto and aviation caps and bonnets. In addition to these things every department of the store is showing special inducements this week. Among them are folding umbrellas, traveling bags, hand bags, neckwear, gloves, hosiery, handkerchiefs, aprons, waist and dress patterns.

For the benefit of those who know not which way to turn next in the way of presents, the Jordan Marsh Company has arranged lists headed "Gifts for Women," "Gifts for Men," "Gifts for Misses," "Gifts for Boys" and "Gifts for the Baby." They are very helpful, often recalling things which prove to be the very something wanted. With the prices attached they show at once whether or not they come within the range of possibilities. Who, for instance, would think of the vocal scores of grand opera, yet that is the very thing that would please some persons more than anything else. These run from \$1 to \$7. Flashlights, refrigerator baskets, trip abroad books and dozens of other things equally unusual, as well as many of those which probably have been overlooked, also are mentioned in the columns. In this store have been gathered nearly everything that can be thought of to give comfort or pleasure. Everything is of good quality, for nothing inferior is carried by this store, and from the good they run up to the best.

The stock has been selected with taste and understanding of values, so that the best returns can be given to the customer for his money. The toy section this year has been a delight to every one who has visited it. It has covered a wide range of articles intended to add to the happiness of the little ones, bringing to light quantities of things never seen in Boston before. Every department has had its particular features all bearing the stamp of worth. Christmas decorations and tree ornaments show a number of novelties.

A fine handkerchief is a thing that everybody always likes to have, hence a gift of one is always acceptable. Recognizing this, the Shepard Norwell Company has brought together more of them than ever before, and is devoting more space to their presentation with plenty of clerks to attend to customers, so that the latter make their purchases with the least expenditure of time possible. Sunspan handkerchiefs are new. They are all pure linen and hand embroidered. Armenian, princess and duchess lace handkerchiefs are in many designs and values.

The idea of today is not to confine the holiday decorations to the tree but to have them distributed throughout the house, or at least certain rooms, and repeated once more upon the table. Novelties of this kind are carried by G. J. Eselsen of 10 Bromfield street. His store is crowded with all kinds of novelties and novelties of the season. For the table are most attractive things of all kinds: for giving are pretty gifts, and for sending are greetings and good wishes and pretty appropriate sentiments on most artistic cards.

Of all times of the year this is the candy-giving time. Everybody wants it and it seems as though it was never so delicious and attractive as just now. Huyler's candies are always, it would seem, beyond improvement, but now a greater variety is brought out, some of them made with special reference in

form and color to this season. In order to make candy especially appropriate as a gift some beautiful receptacles have been designed.

Trimmed and untrimmed baskets, hand-painted scin boxes, bandeau boxes and other fancy receptacles decorated with heads painted by famous artists have been brought out. For the tree, for table ornaments and for simple gifts are such novelties as the snow man, Santa Claus, sleigh bells, imitation turkeys, pies, and so on. A person wishing to give them has but to send with his personal card to any one of the Huyler stores a list of the persons he wishes so to remember. Huyler's four Boston stores are located on Tremont, Boylston, Summer and Court streets.

Exceptionally attractive is the stock of pretty things that has been brought together by the Marblehead Handicraft Society for the sale it is conducting on Clarendon street near Boylston, Boston. All manner of lovely articles especially suitable for this holiday season are offered. Nothing ordinary is to be found. Silks, satins, laces and fine linen have been fashioned into many forms with dainty stitches and both brush and needle have been called in for ornamentation. Baskets, pottery, lamp shades, picture frames, pin cushions, luncheon sets, center pieces and all manner of dainty things for the boudoir are to be found in this shop.

Crowds of people nightly gather to admire the fine illumination that has been placed in the front of its store by the Houghton & Dutton Company. It is by far the most elaborate street decoration the city has seen this year. Inside, also, the crowds are attracted by the excellent line of goods that has been assembled. With special reference to the things of this season many improvements have been made in the store during the year. Aisles have been widened and a new spacious entrance has been added. For the benefit of late buyers the store will be kept open evenings all this week. This does not mean an over-working of employees, but more work to more people. The force has been divided into relays, three serving each day, so that the saleswomen, bundle girls and others work no longer than usual and in addition receive one per cent of their sales.

For three days, beginning today, Meyer Jonasson & Co., is giving a discount of 10 per cent on all furs, coats, muffs and neckpieces. This means that all the handsome coats of Persian lamb, sable, squirrel, marmot, Hudson seal, natural and black pony, beaver, racoon, etc., are to be bought at a considerable saving; and that the same is true of the beautiful muff, shoulder and neckpieces which were brought out but a few weeks ago as choice examples of the furriers' art.

All this week the Henry Siegel Company will keep its store open evenings to accommodate the large numbers of persons whose shopping is still to be done. The restaurant will be open also so that those who wish can come to luncheon or stay to dinner. If it is so desired a person entering the store in the morning can spend the entire day in it doing all his shopping and stopping between whiles to rest and eat, without once going from under the one roof. From 12 to 2 o'clock and from 6 to 8 o'clock music will be given in the restaurant.

In order to dispose of all holiday goods this week special low-priced lots of articles are to be displayed for convenient selection. This is intended to induce quick shopping and make the money of the customer go as far as possible.

Although they like to think it is not so men are as fond of good things to wear as are most women, and therefore a well-chosen article of apparel will make a most acceptable gift for any one of them. The Macaulay Parker Company of Washington street selects its stock with care and therefore can be depended upon for carrying what is correct in material, color and design. It has an excellent collection of house gowns, bath robes, sweaters, pajamas, night robes, Scotch waistcoats, umbrellas, canes, neckwear, jewelry, etc., from which to select. These are but a few of the things which the firm carries. Moreover it issues gift certificates which are redeemable in merchandise.

Dainty, individual, useful and alluring are the things for women's wear displayed at Chandler's dress stores on Winter and Boylston streets. In them are to be found exclusive imported models and exquisite productions from leading American houses in Boston and New York as well as renowned designers elsewhere. These stores are well known for the exquisite taste expressed in all they carry and are headquarters for persons who care for only the best things. Miss Erb is holding her tenth annual exhibition and sale of handiwork in these stores. It includes jewelry, leather work and water colors. Mail orders are given careful and prompt attention.

It is to the benefit of the December shopper that the lease of the store occupied by Morris & Butler on Summer street expires Dec. 30, for it makes it possible for them to purchase from the stock at great money-saving prices. Every piece in the store has been marked down. After Jan. 1 this firm will be succeeded by the Butler Furniture Company which will open its new six-story building at 105 Friend street.

Unhackneyed is a term appropriately applied to the stock of goods carried by the Davis East India house on Boylston street. As the name signifies its goods are imported from the far east and Europe and includes an unusual assort-

PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Special Offering of Small and Medium Size Oriental Rugs

Just Taken Out of Bonded Warehouse

Karabaugh Rugs, about 3.6 by 4.6.....	12.00
Anatolians and Beloochistsans, 3.0 by 5.0.....	15.00
Shirvans, ranging from 3 to 3.8 wide, 4 to 6 long.....	20.00
Kurdistan Mosuls, 3.6 to 4.0 wide, 6 to 8 long.....	25.00
Cabistans and Irans, 3.6 to 4.0 wide, 6 to 8 long.....	35.00
Bagdad Irans and Hamadans, 3.6 to 4.0 by 6 to 7 long.....	40.00
Sarouks, Kermanshahs, Kurdistans, 3.6 to 4.6 & 5 to 7.6.....	50.00
Extra Fine Bagdads, Irans, Sarouks, 4 to 5 by 6 to 7.6.....	65.00
Kazaks, Kermans, Bokharas, 4.6 to 5.6 by 7 to 8 long.....	75.00
Kazaks, Sarouks, Irans, Kermans, 4.6 to 6 by 6 to 8.6.....	85.00
Sarouks, Khivas, Kermans, 4 to 7 by 6.6 to 8.6.....	100.00
Kermanshahs, Sarouks, Khivas, Bokharas, 4 to 7 by 6 to 9.....	125.00

New England's Foremost Floor Covering Store—Fifth Floor, New Building

Orders received by mail or telephone will be promptly filled and shipped to any destination

Jordan Marsh Company

One of the World's Greatest Retail Establishments

CONSUL TO TELL RUSSIANS' SIDE

Joseph A. Conry of Boston, Russian vice-consul for New England and one of the directors of the port of Boston, will address the Men's Club of the Beacon Universalist church, Brookline, tomorrow night on "Russia."

Mr. Conry's address will mark the first public appearance in this vicinity of a representative of the Russian government since the passport agitation began. Mr. Conry said today he would deal incidentally with some phases of the question of permitting American Jews all the privileges of the passport in Russia.

W. J. CUMMINS RELEASED ON BAIL
NEW YORK—W. J. Cummins was today released on bail of \$600,000, furnished by the National Surety Company. Mr. Cummins is a New York banker. He was charged with larceny in the obtaining of a loan of \$140,000 from the Carnegie Trust Company. He was admitted to bail because he had testified against Charles H. Hyde before the grand jury. He says he will devote himself to repaying the stockholders and depositors of the trust company.

RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT LOWELL
On the evening of Dec. 24, President and Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University invite to their house, 17 Quincy street, between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening, all students in the University who remain in Cambridge during the recess.

ment of toys, and books for the children as well as lovely things for women's wear and unusual ones for men. In fact, the store carries a wide choice of articles intended to fill many needs and satisfy almost every taste.

In every department of the two MeCreary stores in New York an extensive and varied assortment of unusual articles suitable for holiday presents are to be found this week. Always the silk and dress goods counters are heaped with fabrics most alluring to the feminine eye, but now they seem more than ordinarily attractive, and often make possible a frock that heretofore has been out of the question. Cut in dress or waist lengths, they are put in fancy boxes that make them especially appropriate for presentation. Most of the reductions are on black and white goods, but both of these are always worn, and nothing better can be found than either. Combined with a little color, black is one of the most effective things that can be worn, while white never is monotonous, and can be worn longer and with greater satisfaction than most colors. Each is distinctive and individual, as some colors are not.

Cotton and silk-and-cotton wash materials are shown in wide variety. They make up beautifully for house frocks, and are worn more and more at informal gatherings in the afternoon and evening, their simplicity in pleasing contrast to silks and satins and their summery lightness to the cold.

MR. PINCHOT CALLS RENAMING OF MR. TAFT IMPOSSIBLE

Declaring that the renomination of President Taft by the Republican party has been made impossible by recent developments, Gifford Pinchot, formerly federal chief forester, urged the Republican party to meet the demand of the times by throwing itself squarely into the progressive movement, in his speech at the mass meeting held by the Progressive Republicans of Massachusetts in Tremont Temple, Saturday evening.

"The progressive movement is greater than any man or any group of men," said Mr. Pinchot. "Its call is not limited to the men of any section or any party. Modern conditions demand modern treatment."

Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire reviewed the history of the progressive movement in his state, telling how the voters of both parties had revolted from the influence in the state's affairs of "big business" and had elected him solely because of the progressive reform principles which he represented.

Congressman George L. Record of New Jersey, spoke of monopolistic tendencies that have increased with the growth of urban centers.

Tremont Temple was taxed to its utmost capacity and an overflow meeting was held in a hall below to accommodate those who were unable to obtain entrance to the main auditorium. There was a fair sprinkling of women in the galleries. Enthusiasm marked the gathering, the speakers being frequently interrupted by spontaneous applause.

BROOKLINE BALLOTS UNUSED

Ballots which Thomas W. Sparks, assistant janitor of the Brookline town hall, sold to a junk dealer, and found on Sunday afternoon in an alleyway in the rear of Wigglesworth street, Roxbury, were at least a year old. All of them were blank and unused. The ballots of the last election were found securely locked in boxes in the basement of the town hall and the sealing was upon the fastenings had not been broken. It is said that the law required that all ballots, used or unused, must be destroyed. It is the duty of the local town clerk to see that this is done. The ballots in question were doubtless dropped while the junkman's team was passing through Roxbury. There were about 6000 blank ballots sold.

EXHIBIT LANDSCAPES

An exhibition of landscapes by Arthur C. Goodwin opened this morning at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street. Mr. Goodwin is a resident of Boston and finds his subjects in or near the city. Some of the pictures were painted in Milton, some in Saugus and some on the Charles river esplanade. A collection of recent water colors by Harold C. Warren is also at the Copley gallery and some photographs of "Old Salem," street scenes and interiors, will be shown there after tomorrow for two weeks.

SEVEN FIRMS ENTER BIDS FOR MELROSE PUBLIC AUDITORIUM

Bids for the erection of the Melrose city auditorium and G. A. R. building have been received by George O. W. Servis, superintendent of public works of Melrose. The estimates are made upon plans prepared by George F. Newton, an architect of Boston. The building will contain quarters for the U. S. Grant post 4, G. A. R., and affiliated patriotic societies and an auditorium for public use with a seating capacity of 1200.

The estimates submitted are: F. C. Alexander, Boston, \$62,498; Woodbury & Leighton Co., Boston, \$63,230; John W. Duff, Boston, \$65,991; Hall & Fairchild, \$63,793; Macdonald & Joslin Company, Boston, \$67,731; W. Fillmore Construction Company, Cambridge, \$74,981; Fiske Carter Construction Company, Worcester, \$78,878. The estimates of Hall & Fairchild and Fiske Carter Company were considered informally, having been submitted after the expiration of the time for filing estimates.

The appropriation made by the city was \$47,000, and an additional \$42,000 was raised by public subscription, making a total of \$89,000.

The building commission, of which Mayor Eugene H. Moore is chairman, will probably award the contract early in January.

PLAN RICHARDS RESEARCH FUND

As a memorial to Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, for years a leader in laboratory research and sanitary chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the founder and first president of the American Home Economics Association, a fund of \$100,000 will be raised to be used in carrying out the various lines of work to which Mrs. Richards devoted much of her time.

HOUSE AT MILLIS BURNED

MILLIS, Mass.—The house owned by R. W. Mann, a Boston broker, and known as the Dr. Emerson mansion, was damaged to the extent of \$25,000 today by fire. No one has occupied the house recently because of litigation. The origin of the fire is not known.

ILLINOIS RIOT LAW UPHOLD

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States in a test case brought by the city of Chicago upheld today the law of Illinois which makes cities and counties responsible for damages to property by rioters.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE
a Real Graham Wafer, ask for Gilman's "Old House Graham" at S. S. Pierce's.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

PICKED UP FISH CAKES
WHEN you have a cupful, more or less, of picked up salt fish and cream sauce, with perhaps two or three baked potatoes, instead of turning them into the refuse pail or setting them away as they are, remove the potatoes from the skins while they are still warm, mash the fish, or chop it if not tender enough to separate with the fork, mash and work the fish and potato together until very fine and smooth. If you have so much sauce that the mixture is too soft, add some soft bread crumbs to absorb the moisture, and if you lack sauce use cream or a beaten egg. Add more salt and pepper, and shape into small flat cakes nearly an inch thick. Roll them in flour and set away—and they will be all ready for a quick luncheon or a chafing dish supper, and need only to be quickly browned on each side in a little hot butter or salt pork fat. They will probably prove so relishing that your family will call for more; but such dishes should never be prepared in large quantities. It is better that appetite go unappeased than that it be surfeited, and the sight of a large quantity might hint at a possible third appearance of the dish.—Mary J. Lincoln.

DUTCH DISH OF CABBAGE
For one head of cabbage cut very fine allow one large spoonful of pork drippings, one cupful rich sweet cream, one half cupful vinegar, a scant teaspoonful of sugar and salt and pepper to season. Put the pork drippings into a round bottomed iron pot, and when hot add the cream. When boiling stir in slowly the vinegar, then add the cabbage with salt, pepper and sugar. Cook about 20 minutes, but not until the cabbage turns red. If the cabbage dries out before it is tender add a little more milk or water. This is an old Pennsylvania dish.—Emma Padlock Telford.

DEVONSHIRE TURNOVERS
Two pounds flour, one half pound ground blanched almonds, one pound sugar, one pound butter, milk, apple jam. Mix together the flour, ground almonds and sugar, and work in the butter. Stir in sufficient milk to make a soft dough and knead well. Roll out into a very thin sheet and cut into 2½-inch squares. Spread a layer of apple jam on one half of each square, turn the other half over it, pinch the edges together and prick a hole in the top of each; dust with sugar and bake in buttered tins.

ORANGE AND WALNUT SALAD
Peel and cut into bits sweet oranges and shell English walnuts. Dispose the oranges and nuts among the leaves of a bowl of lettuce, and pour mayonnaise dressing over all.

PIGION STEW
Clean the pigeons and truss by tying with a narrow strip of cloth. Lay thin slices of bacon in the bottom of the kettle, put in the pigeons and lay on a sliced carrot, an onion with a clove in it and two sprigs of parsley. Pour some boiling hot stock to cover and then put on the cover of the kettle closely. Simmer the pigeons until tender. Serve each pigeon on a thin slice of buttered toast with a border of spinach.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

LINOLEUM LASTS

The wearing qualities of linoleum are said by the Cosmos, a French magazine, to be greater than either wooden or tile floors. According to this authority a perfect linoleum carpet has twice the resistance of a tile floor against wear, and more than four times that of a wooden floor. In actual use, however, this is far from the case, but this is said to be due to faulty and uneven laying of the linoleum, and also to the fact that the industrial product is always more or less defective.

DRIED FRUIT

Dried fruit tastes just as good when stewed in the oven, and this method has its advantages—the fruit will not dry and burn, it will remain whole, and may be cooked while roasting or baking, says the Woman's Home Companion. Wash the fruit, pour boiling water over it and let it stand in a covered dish until ready to put in the oven. Then add the sugar, cover tightly and let the heat of the oven do the cooking. Prunes are always delicious when stewed in this way.

TIDY TABLE

In arranging a table for any meal, says an exchange, remember that if the place silver is laid perfectly parallel and at right angles with the edge of the table, the places set exactly opposite each other or equal distances apart, the salt and peppers placed true and the centerpiece exactly in the middle, the appearance of the table is far more attractive than if any one of these little points is overlooked.

SPECIAL FOOTWEAR

This luxurious age demands special footwear for each occasion, and almost for each costume, says an exchange. To begin with, there are the patent leather, cloth-topped boots for tailor-mades, soft suede or antelope shoes for afternoon gowns; then for evening, if you don't have satin slippers matching each gown, the very palest pink ones, with flesh colored stockings, are considered exceedingly smart to wear with different colored gowns.

SMART SUIT FOR LITTLE BOY

Dark blue serge, with collar and cuffs of white

THE blouse suit is one that the little boy likes to wear. It leaves him free to have active pleasures and it is sufficiently masculine in effect. This one is made of dark blue serge with collar and cuffs of white, but cuffs of the same are somewhat more practical and the collar, being adjusted, always can be of white linen to be buttoned into place.

The blouse is finished with a box plait and the knickerbockers are closed at the sides. Little boys wear such suits made from many different materials. Serge and chevrons are favorites, but the heavier washable materials, such as galatea and the like, are used at all seasons. Mixed chevrons are much in vogue and shepherd's check is liked by many mothers. Again, the trousers could be made of one material and the blouse of another, and blouses of linen, chambray, percale and the like are always desirable worn with trousers of wool.

For the 6 year size will be required 4½ yards of material 27, 3 yards 36, 2½ yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard 27 for collar and cuffs.

A pattern, No. 7152, sizes for boys of 4 and 6 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TABLE MANNERS OF THE CHILD

Importance of proper instruction

THERE are those who maintain that manners are born, not bred. This may be so, but the fact remains that, in the majority of cases, good table manners in the child are secured only at the price of eternal vigilance.

Example, of course, is most valuable in impressing on the child how he should behave, how he should handle his knife, fork and spoon, as well as various foods, but example is not sufficient.

It is natural for us all to do a thing in the easiest way, and so if the fingers will convey the food more quickly to the hungry child's mouth, why should he be blamed for the tendency? It is for the mother to correct and show the reason for her way being the better way.

It is a delight to sit at the table with children who are mannerly; on the other hand, there are few experiences more distressing than to have to eat at a table where there are children who have not been trained to behave themselves there. There is really a great deal for the mother to do if she would have her child's presence at the table a joy. In the first place she cannot begin too soon to teach him how to handle a cup and spoon.

If the child knows at the outset that the cup is to be held by the handle, as soon as his chubby little fingers are strong enough to grasp it, he will do it the right way. Once he learns this you need not fear lest he will grasp it awkwardly.

As soon as the child is able to use a cup, have him sit at a table and see that his cup, plate and spoon are placed in the correct position; he grows accustomed to the way they should be, and will place them so himself in a short time, says the Newark News.

Teach him in drinking not to tilt the cup or glass so that his lips are moistened; tilt it only to drink. The cup is used only for the purpose of taking liquid into the mouth. Show him the rim of his glass or cup and have him strive to have the rim of his cup only wet, not disfigured half an inch or more down from the top.

There are food pushers today, simple contrivances of silver; but even better than these, is the tiny crust of bread. Show the child that when food is difficult to get on to the fork or spoon a pusher, never the fingers, is used.

In handling the fork, just as in handling the spoon or knife, have the child take hold at the end of the handle, not halfway down. To do this successfully,

see that the handles are the right length.

When he has finished his meal teach the small child to fold his bib and leave it in the proper place; this for two reasons—to teach manners and orderliness as well.

When the bib is folded the quiet "May I be excused?" should be spoken. The child should never leave the table without asking permission.

These are fundamentals of good table manners. As the child grows older each day will call forth its special details in instruction, for there is a right and wrong way of eating every food that is served.

VERY ATTRACTIVE NECKWEAR

Embroidered collars and handsome frills

MANY a clever girl is now embroidering or making without embroidery handsome big collars, which reach almost to the waist line in the form of a square sailor collar effect, or in a rounded or pointed shape at the back and in a V at the front.

There are frills of Swiss and fine muslin, sold by the yard, which could be used around the edges of such a collar, instead of the hand-embroidered scallops. These frills have a scalloped edge in delicate color or white. Swiss, with embroidered dots, may be purchased from which to make the collar shape, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

Charming collars are provided for frock or blouse wear of coarse lace, tinted a dark cerise shade, and there are many of Irish lace. In the shops which specialize in fine neckwear each day brings forth a more fascinating collection than has been shown heretofore. Not that one finds much that is really novel, save in some of the broad collar shapes, but the detail work is so fascinating and so varied that the models seem radically new, despite their accustomed shapes.

At one shop where the order department in neckwear does a thriving business, a special showing is made of directoire collars. These high class collars are of finely tucked net or silk, or velvet, finished with a rather wide plaited or shirred frill, which stands out around the chin and droops more or less over the collar.

Sometimes a corresponding but wider frill finishes the bottom of the collar as

LOST PACKAGES

"I've lost packages more than once in my shopping experience," said one lady to another, "and I have found those which other people have lost. In fact, it was the finding of a package which some one had lost that gave me a hint which has proved most valuable."

"When I picked up the package—it was on the street—the first thing that caught my eye was a name and address written on the wrapping paper. One might almost think the package was ready for mailing. This gave me the clue to the owner."

"I dropped her a line and not many hours elapsed before I had a telephone message from her, and glad enough she was to get back the lost article. It proved to be some handwork of her small daughter's—a gift the little one had made for her grandmother, and which the mother had taken to the store to match with ribbon of the right shade."

"I said to her that I had not seen the name on the wrapper, I could not have been able to return the package, for there was nothing within to identify the owner. Then she told me that for some years she had made it a practise to write her name and address on every package she carried. This done, she felt reasonably sure that should she drop or leave a package anywhere, there was a good chance of her getting it again."

"The plan had never occurred to me before, but from that day to this I have followed her excellent example."—Newark News.

HOME JOKE BOOK

The "joke book" has become quite a source of amusement in our household, as well as a real aid to our after-dinner speaker, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Each member of the family is on the lookout for bright bits of repartee, wit, and anecdote, until now we have accumulated quite a volume. These bits of brightness are submitted to the family usually at the dinner hour, and if the majority approve, are afterward written in the "joke book"—a well-proportioned blank book. Even the neighbors are interested in the collection, and our guests are frequently found entertaining themselves over its pages.



This connection may remain invisible.

You May Play Your Piano From A Different Room

While enjoying a cup of tea with your guest in the dining-room or while reclining in your bedroom you can play your piano placed in your parlor, if you own a

Tel-Electric Piano Player

Attachable to Any Grand or Upright Piano

Not only is the Tel-Electric a wonderful player mechanically, but its artistic quality has never even been approached by other players.

It will, without your assistance, give the most perfect rendition of the world's best music, or under your absolute control enable you to produce your own interpretations.

Many of the features of the Tel-Electric cannot be purchased in any other player.

Don't Sacrifice Your Piano—Attach a Tel-Electric Player

If you now own a piano do not sacrifice it by receiving a small allowance on the cost of a player piano, but attach a Tel-Electric Piano Player to it. If you do not own a piano you can secure your favorite instrument from us with a Tel-Electric Piano Player attached.

In either instance you will save money, and in both you will be buying more enjoyment.

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Boston, Mass.

SPRINGS DIFFERENT

It is not surprising that one is puzzled by the difference in the prices asked for upholstered furniture, says the Woman's Home Companion. The higher prices are not necessarily fancy prices. There is a reason for them, and that reason lies usually in the springs and stuffing, sometimes in the frame of the chair as well. If you take pains to test the softness and pliability of the several chairs you will discover the difference. Moreover, time will make the difference greater rather than less. The salesman who told you that the springs of the cheaper chair were stiff simply because they were new was mistaken. It is well to buy upholstered furniture of a firm whose reliability is unquestioned.

LONG SHOE HORN

Everything is made so easy these days that one may almost dress without thinking about it at all, according to the New York Press. The latest luxury of the toilet is a shoe horn with a handle nearly a yard long, and one may step into one's new shoes without bending the back at all. These new shoe horns look very much like golf sticks, with their long wooden handles and copper ends. There is a leather loop at the top of the handle, by means of which the shoe horn may be hung up.

DON'T WRAP IT UP

There are a good many housekeepers who wrap their bread in clean cloths immediately after taking it from the oven. This is a mistake, says an exchange, and it should instead be set on a frame so that the air may circulate all around it until cool, then be put away in covered jars to prevent drying.

JUGGED STEAK

Jugged steak is a dish that is almost sure to please the men of the household, and an easy one to prepare, says an exchange, for after putting in the vegetables, meat and herbs and putting into the oven, that's the end of it until time to take out and serve.

NICELY BROWNED

Butter added to beaten egg in which kidneys are dipped prior to crumbing turns them a lovely brown when frying, says the New Haven Register. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and chopped parsley before cooking, and serve with tomato sauce.

LLOYD'S OPERA GLASSES

White or Oriental
Pearl Opera Glasses

The popular Duchesse and Marquise
Styles. Heavy Gilt Mounting.
Achromatic Lenses.

\$5.00

Including the Case
This is the finest Opera Glass we
have ever sold at so low a price

4 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT
315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.
BOSTON
1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE,
Mail Orders Promptly Filled
ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

WHEN WOMEN FIRST WORE HATS

Not until about the tenth century

LADIES probably did not begin to wear hats until about the tenth century, if so early, and then it was the lofty headdress draped with some material, which it must have been most trying to keep on even indoors, and quite impossible to wear in a wind.

According to a treatise written in Queen Elizabeth's time, ladies' hats were nearly as perplexing then as they are today. "The fashions be rare and strange, so is the stuff whereof the hats be made divers also: for some are of silk, some of velvet, some of taffettie and some of wool, and which is more curious, some of a certain kind of fine hair, these they call beaver hattes of XX, XXX or XL shillings price, fetched from beyond the seas, from whence a great sort of other varieties do come besides."

In the reign of Henry VIII. hats assumed a "great richness and beauty," but in the time of the first James they became even more ornate, jewels of price and occasionally small mirrors being used in their adornment. At times of revelry the gallants wore feathers in their hats, which were said to be one of the "fairest ensigns of their bravery."

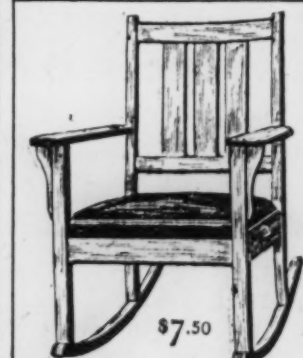
But for adornment men's hats were in their zenith in the days of Charles. The big felt hats with the long feather saucily curling around them, fastened with a buckle often of great value, gave a dashing air to the cavaliers, which absolutely cast the tall solemn hats of the Puritans into the shade.

The hats of the time of the empire were almost as big as "the Merry Widow" of modern fame, and in shape they were positively unique.

The Greeks wore a hat called a petasos which was soft and light, being made of felt; it was strapped under the chin to fasten it firmly to the head. But only the lower classes among the Greeks, such as herdsmen and travelers, wore hats, and both sexes wore hats of the same type. The Greek nobility and gentry wore no covering for the head out of doors, and ladies only adorned their hair with a wreath of flowers.

In Rome the same custom prevailed, only we find that slaves when they received their liberty at their masters' hands wore cone-shaped felt hats, which came to be the symbol of liberty, says an exchange.

The oldest material used for hats is felt, which was in use at the time of the conquest, while in the "Canterbury Tales" a merchant is spoken of as wearing "a flaudrish beaver hattie."



Only \$7.50 for this Rocker
—or chair if you prefer. Genuine fumed Oak, Auto Spring Seat, Spanish Leather Cushion. Former price \$10.

CHILDREN'S FURNITURE

Children's Chairs and Rockers from \$2.25 to \$5.00
Dolls' Beds in Brass or Mahogany \$5.00
Doll Carriages from \$3.50 to \$7.00

COME IN AND SEE OUR STOCK

Morris & Butler 97 SUMMER STREET

Only Ten More Days Left for Our Removal Sale

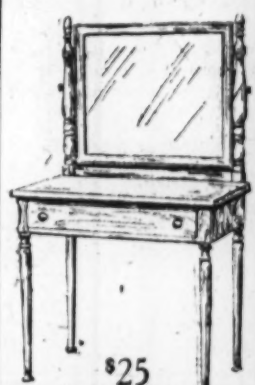
Morris & Butler, for 15 years on Summer St., will on Jan. 1st, be succeeded by the Butler Furniture Co. at their new Gatory building, 105 Friend St., corner of Sudbury—one minute from Haymarket Sq.

The time is short before our lease runs out on Dec. 30th and this week we mark every piece of furniture in the store at still lower prices than have been in effect.

You Can Find in Our Store One Hundred Things for Christmas

Don't forget to see our line of FOUR-POSTER BEDS and BRASS BEDS

This handsome Dressing Table only \$25.
Solid Mahogany, cone top standards, French plate mirror 20x24.
Marked down from \$35.



\$25

SELECTING CONQUEST OF SYRIA COSTUMES FOR COPLEY FESTIVAL

Copley festival this year will represent the return of Tigrath-Pileser II. to Babylon from the conquest of Syria, 750 B. C., and the costumes will be limited to those worn in central Asia at that epoch. The scene will be the hanging gardens of Queen Semiramis.

Many of the guests will appear in the costumes representing hunters, husbandmen and worker of crafts. The committee on costumes, for the convenience of those wishing to consult it will meet in Copley hall on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, from 3 to 6 o'clock until Jan. 5, after which it may be found there every afternoon, except Sunday, until the festival. Plates of costumes have been painted in water colors for the committee.

The festival will be given in Copley hall on the evening of Jan. 11 from 9 to 12 o'clock.

The patronesses include, Mrs. Brooks Adams, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Thomas Allen, Mrs. Oliver Ames, Miss Ames, Mrs. William Appleton, Miss Cecilia Beaux, Mrs. Boylston A. Beal, Mrs. James T. Bowler, Mrs. E. D. Brandegee, Miss Ellen Bullard, Mrs. Henry D. Burnham, Mrs. Arthur Tracy Cabot, Mrs. Arthur Astor Carey, Mrs. James M. Crafts, Mrs. Lorin Fuller Deland, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mrs. Eben S. Draper, Mrs. William C. Endicott, Mrs. Robert D. Evans, Mrs. William Fay, Mrs. W. Scott Fitz, Mrs. John Lowell Gardner, Mrs. John Chipman Gray, Mrs. Francis Lee Higginson, Mrs. William Hooper, Mrs. Henry S. Hunnewell, Mrs. Maynard Ladd, Mrs. Horace A. Lamb, Mrs. Gardiner Martin Lane, Miss Amy Lowell, Mrs. Guy Lowell, Mrs. Frank Gair Macomber, Miss Fanny P. Mason, Mrs. Henry Pratt McKean, Mrs. Daniel Merriman, Mrs. Samuel J. Mixer, Mrs. Everett Moss, Mrs. Calvin G. Page, Mrs. William Lincoln Parker, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. L. Winthrop Peirce, Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, Miss Annie C. Putnam, Mrs. A. Lawrence Ratch, Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. "Lucius" M. Sargent, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, Miss Clara Endicott Sears, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Horatio Nelson Slater, Mrs. Joseph Lincoln Smith, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. John L. Thorndike, Mrs. Paul Thorndike, Mrs. Tyson, Mrs. Austin Wadsworth, Mrs. William F. Wharton, Mrs. C. Howard Walker, Mrs. Edward H. Warren, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Frederick Silsbee Whitwell, and Mrs. Roger Wolcott.

Holker Abbott is chairman of the general committee. Thomas Allen, Arlo Bates, J. T. Coolidge, Jr., A. W. Longfellow, J. Lindon Smith and C. Howard Walker are others of this committee.

H. W. Peirce is chairman of the committee on costumes. Winthrop Allen, Miss Amy Sackler, Miss Helen McKay and Miss J. N. Oliver are also on this committee.

Malcolm Lang is chairman of the committee on music and G. Howard Walker chairman of the committee on decorations.

RUSSIA IS VIOLATING TREATY WITH THE U. S. SAYS OSCAR STRAUS

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Oscar Straus, former cabinet member, former ambassador to Russia, and one of the leaders in the movement to cancel the treaty with Russia, said today:

"It is well understood that this movement is not made wholly in defense of the Jewish people, though they are being discriminated against just as much as are the Jewish people."

"The situation in a nutshell is this: In 1832 there was signed in St. Petersburg a treaty between the United States and Russia. Russia, on its part, agreed to give free access to American people in all parts of Russia, in exchange for which the United States guaranteed to give similar access to Russians desiring to enter the United States. There were no exceptions noted in the treaty and the United States has kept its part of the agreement."

"Russia, as well as other foreign countries, demands that foreign citizens traveling through Russia, shall bear passports from their home governments. To this there can be no objection."

"But about 40 years ago Russia began discriminating against Catholic priests, Protestant clergymen, missionaries and Jews. They were refused admittance into Russia in violation of the terms of the treaty."

"When an American appears at the Russian frontier, prepared to enter Russia, he must have his passport vided by the Russian consul. A number of questions are asked the traveler. One of them is: 'What is your profession?' and another is: 'What is your religion?' If the traveler replies that he is a priest, clergyman or a missionary he is barred. If he replies that he is a Jew likewise he is barred. This is a violation of the treaty of 1832, which we demand shall be abrogated."

CHILDREN TAKE PART IN FESTIVAL
Services commemorative of the Jewish feast of Chanukah were held Sunday afternoon and evening by the congregations of the reformed and orthodox congregations.

MR. TAFT HEADS OFF HOUSE WITH NOTICE ENDING RUSSIAN PACT

(Continued from page one)

that notification in a joint resolution, but after the resolution was passed, Mr. Lincoln withdrew his denunciation and nothing more was said about it.

Another case arose when the President alone denounced three articles in a treaty with Switzerland and the denunciation was held effective.

WASHINGTON—President Taft notified the Senate committee on foreign relations at a meeting today that he had informed Russia of the abrogation of the treaty of 1832. The notification was sent on Friday to Ambassador Guld and was delivered by him to the Russian government yesterday.

In this manner he took the matter out of the hands of Congress and forestalled action by the Senate on the Sulzer resolution to which Russia filed objection on Saturday.

The action of the President was announced by members of the Senate committee. The exact time of the notice to Russia was set forth in the President's communication to the committee.

The letter to the czar recited the abrogation was due to "misunderstanding in the interpretation" of the old treaty.

A resolution approving the act of the President was approved by the committee. As a matter of courtesy, it will probably be made a joint resolution and sent to the House for concurrence.

At the White House it was announced that the President would send a message on the subject to the Senate this afternoon.

Representative Sulzer, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs and author of the Sulzer resolution, said today that he was willing to have his resolution amended.

"I have no vanity of phraseology in my resolution," he said, "while I believe that the resolution as worded simply states the truth, and while I conferred with distinguished diplomats in revising its phraseology, I am perfectly willing to have the wording altered if that is found necessary. The main point is the abrogation of the treaty. That is what we are fighting for."

"This matter has risen above all political considerations in the House. In order to avoid all partisanship, I labored to secure a unanimous report from my committee and succeeded."

"This treaty, I am satisfied, will be terminated and it is a question of procedure now, only, whether it is to be terminated by the President and the Senate or by the President and both Houses," said Senator Rayner as he left the White House.

Mr. Rayner argued in favor of an open discussion of the Senate, but the President was not yet willing to adopt that policy. The question of what the result of ignoring of the House will be was a troublesome problem. The President was convinced that he had full authority to act, but Chairman Sulzer of the House committee on foreign affairs was not ready to admit it.

NEW YORK—According to a cable message from St. Petersburg published in the Tribune today, the Russian foreign office asserts that M. Bakimietoff, the Russian ambassador at Washington, has made no formal protest against the abrogation of the Russo-American treaty of 1832.

"With respect to the negotiations the foreign office has nothing to say, considering that the responsibility for the re-

ports, which are of a divergent nature, rests on those who send them. The semi-official Russia prints a signed article by the editor, who declares against restrictive laws and in favor of the abolition of the pale.

INDIANAPOLIS INQUIRY SAID TO CONCERN ONLY IRONWORKERS' HEADS

(Continued from page one)

action in the several localities where explosions took place may also be indicated.

It is said to be absolutely certain that intimations that "prominent leaders of the American Federation" will be involved are without foundation.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Ortie McManigal, who has confessed to exploding dynamite at the Llewellyn Iron Works, on which charge he has never been arraigned, and who leaves for Indianapolis tonight, dictated a statement for the United Press. In part it follows:

"They are going to take me to Indianapolis tonight to testify before the grand jury investigating the dynamite conspiracy—well, I am going to tell all I know about it, and that is more than any one else knows besides John J. McNamara and several other 'higher ups' in union labor circles who are now enjoying temporary freedom. I am going to tell the Indianapolis jury things that I have even withheld from William J. Burns, and when this thing is ended, if justice is done, a score of men who are responsible for my deeds will find lodgment behind prison bars."

"I have done all that I could for the cause of justice and I feel that I have in a measure atoned for my deeds. I was induced to do this dynamite work against my will. After I started, I was forced to keep at it by labor officials high up in the organization. They told me to do it, and threatened that if I didn't, they would 'fix me.' No promises have been made to me and I don't know whether I am to go to jail or get my freedom."

ALLEGED MEXICO PLOT UNCOVERED

MEXICO CITY—Gen. Higinio Aguilar and Gen. Meliton Hurtado of the federated army and a score of others were arrested here Sunday charged with a conspiracy to slay President Madero and proclaim a provisional government pending the arrival of General Reyes to assume the presidency.

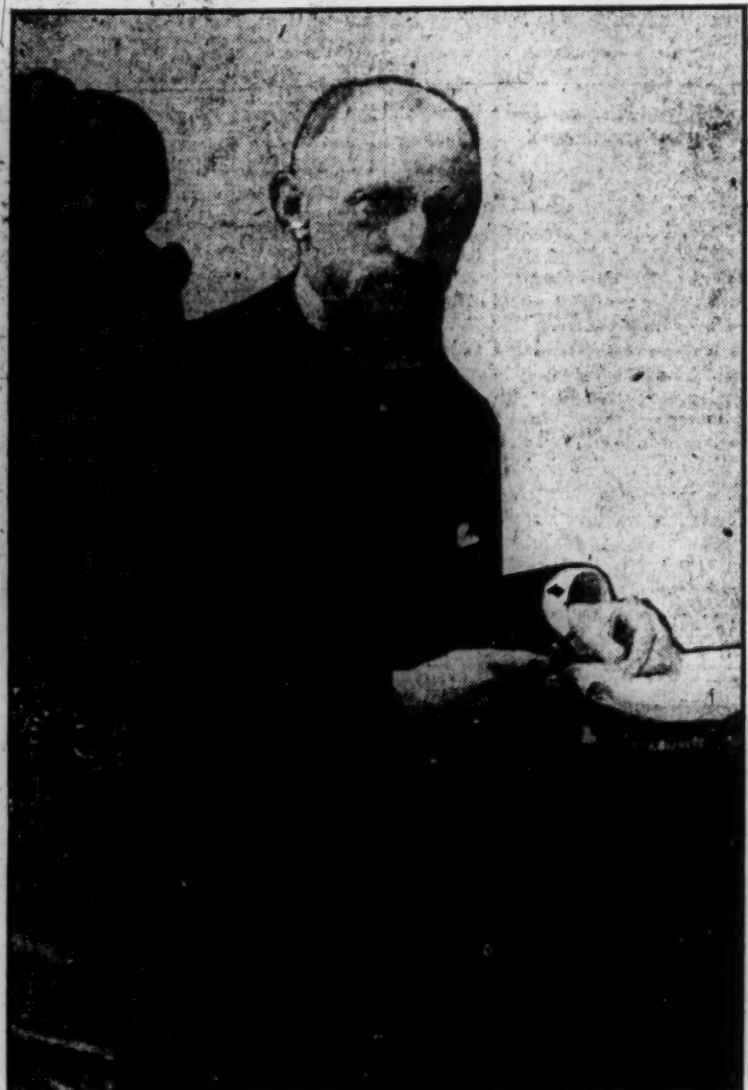
TAMPICO, Mex.—Congress has voted against the measure to grant Jose Diego Fernandez a franchise to construct an oil pipe line between Tampico and Vera Cruz, across the oil fields of the gulf coast territory.

READY FOR WOOL TARIFF MESSAGE

WASHINGTON—President Taft's message on the wool schedule of the Payne tariff bill will be transmitted to Congress on Wednesday.

While the members of the tariff board have made specific recommendations in their report in regard to a revision of the wool schedules in the tariff bill, it is said that they are not agreed on the manner in which these recommendations shall be put in force.

EXPLAINS CONVENTION WITH THE CZAR



Oscar Straus, former member of cabinet and ambassador to Turkey, tells of breaches of pact

URGUE GOVERNOR FOSS TO VETO THE MEASURE REDISTRICTING STATE

Because a number of leading Democrats of the state are dissatisfied with the plan for redistricting Massachusetts into 16 congressional districts, the work of which is practically completed, it is current talk in political circles that Governor Foss will veto the measure if it comes to him for his official signature.

Both the Senate and House of Representatives being Republican, the redistricting bill could pass the Legislature if the Republicans were agreed on it, which it is understood is not the case, but the Democrats would still have it in their power to defeat the measure through the executive veto.

The main objection to the redistricting committee's plan is that it provides for but four districts that could reasonably be called Democratic. These are three Boston districts and the Worcester county district at present represented by Congressman John I. Thayer.

The arrangement of the three new Boston districts is expected to make them more solidly Democratic than before. At the last redistricting one of them the eleventh was carved out with the belief that it would be Republican. It has, however, been carried by the Democrats at every election.

It is understood that the plans of the committee call for the following alignment of the Boston districts:

Congressman Peters loses the three Democratic precincts in ward 10, also the whole of ward 25, and is given precinct 9 of ward 10, and precincts 6 and 7 of ward 12, so that his district will be in precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of ward 10, and wards 11, 12, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 23; total population 216,235.

Republican Winthrop is taken from Congressman Murray's district and he is given: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and precincts 1, 2, 3 of ward 10; total population 215,886, or 5000 excess.

Republican Quincy and Milton are taken from Congressman Curley, and his new district will be: Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24; total 211,889.

Congressman Ernest W. Roberts' new district, it is said, will be made up of Malden, Everett, Somerville, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, with a population of 219,927.

Congressman McCall's district is made up of Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Medford and Winchester; from his present district, and ward 25 of Boston is taken in. Then to get the necessary additional population the committee reached over into Congressman Weeks' district and took out Brookline with its 27,792 people, making the population of the new McCall district 208,394.

To make up for the loss of Brookline, Congressman Weeks is given Framingham, Shrewsbury, Westboro, Boylston, Southboro and Northboro, which were to have been in the fourth district. Their population is 24,512 which doesn't quite offset the loss of Brookline but gives the new Weeks' district a population of 205,843. Watertown is left in the Weeks district.

To offset the towns in the proposed fourth district which were turned over to Congressman Weeks, Congressman Wilder is given back Ayer, Bedford, Concord, Lexington and Littleton, which had been taken from him previously and given to Congressman Ames, and he is further given Carlisle in Congressman Ames' district. These towns have a population of 17,147, as against the 24,512 population of the towns given to Congressman Weeks, and Congressman Wilder's district is cut to 204,947.

Congressman Ames, as noted above, loses 17,147 to Congressman Wilder from his district as previously arranged. To offset this he gets Melrose with 15,715 population and the population of his new district is 208,092.

For the new Lynn-Lawrence district Lawrence, North Andover and Lynnfield are taken from the fifth; Peabody and Middleton from the sixth and Lynn, Nahant and Saugus from the seventh. This gives a new district with a population of 207,749 and one that, as intimated, is politically close.

Congressman Gardner in the sixth district loses Peabody, with its population of 15,721 and Middleton with 1139.

Out of the present thirteenth district Berkeley, Dighton, Fall River, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Westport are added to North Attleboro of the present twelfth district, and Attleboro, Easton, Mansfield, Norton, Raynham and Taunton of the present fourteenth to make a new district entirely in Bristol county. This district, which is Greene's, known as the Fall River-Taunton district, will have a population of 210,729.

For a new district for Congressman Harris the committee is said to have taken from the present thirteenth district Dukes and Nantucket counties, Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and New Bedford in Bristol county and Marion, Mattapoisett and Rochester in Plymouth county.

The rest of the district is made up of all of Barnstable county and these towns from the present fourteenth district: Cohasset in Norfolk county, Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleboro, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rockland, Scituate and Wareham in Plymouth county.

The reconstruction of Greene's district, and the carving out of the new New Bedford-Cape district, leaves Congressman Harris with only his home town of East Bridgewater, Brockton, Abington, Hingham, West Bridgewater and Whitman.

To pad the district out, Quincy and Milton are taken from the tenth district; Hyde Park (ward 26 of Boston), Weymouth, Holbrook, Avon, Foxboro,

Sharon, Stoughton, Canton, Norwood, Westwood, Dedham, Braintree, Randolph, Medfield and Walpole, from Weeks' district. This tentative plan, if carried out, will give Congressman Harris a district of about 210,000.

PROGRESSIVES TO OPEN STATE WIDE CONTEST IN OHIO

COLUMBUS, O.—Progressive backers opposing the renomination of President Taft are to visit Ohio between Dec. 26 and Jan. 1.

Chief among the speakers announced are Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Gifford Pinchot, Senator La Follette, Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Senator Poin-dexter of Washington, Senator Crawford of South Dakota, Congressman Lenroot of Wisconsin, Congressman Norris of Nebraska and Senator Bristow of Kansas.

Senator La Follette will devote his time to the larger communities. Mr. Brandeis, if he is able to remain in the state for the entire week, will spend his time at East Liverpool, Canton, Stube-nville, Marietta, Ironton and Columbus.

James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior under Mr. Roosevelt, will stump the state with the other leaders.

The center of the contest will likely be in Akron. It was at this place that President Taft in his speech some years ago declared that he would not vote the Republican ticket in Cincinnati. He then came to Cincinnati in the last election and voted the ticket with the same people in power then as when he made his Akron speech.

TREES PLANTED ON NEW YORK AVENUE

NEW YORK.—Park Commissioner Stover has announced that \$75,000 had been allowed for the further improvement for the Seventh avenue parkway.

Two hundred and fifty oriental plane trees have been planted along the parkway. Plans are now ready for the laying out of 41 parkway plots and work will be started early in the spring. Every other block will be fenced in and improved as a garden; the alternate blocks will be fenced only on one side, and will be provided with seats.

During the last two weeks 200 plane trees have been planted on Riverside drive.

MEDFORD CHURCH FOR ARBITRATION

Members of the First Parish Unitarian church of Medford on Sunday passed a resolution directed to Senators Lodge and Crane favoring the passage of arbitration treaties between Great Britain, France and the United States. The resolution follows: "The First Parish of Medford wishes to express the profound interest of its members in the proposed treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France and to express the hope that in the interests of humanity the pending treaties may be approved by the Senate of the United States."

The resolution was passed following the address of the pastor, the Rev. Henry C. DeLong.

TRUST AND COKE CASE TAKEN UP

WASHINGTON—An alleged conspiracy by the steel combine and the railroads to suppress the independent coke producers of the Connellsville district in Pennsylvania, in favor of the coke ovens of West Virginia, largely owned by subsidiaries of the railroads and the steel combine, by means of a discriminatory freight rate, came up for investigation before the interstate commerce commission today.

The case affects the entire mineral transportation of the Appalachian mountain district and is regarded as the most important interstate commerce case since the infirmountain case.

CHELSEA RELAYS CORNERSTONE

The cornerstone of the Chelsea soldiers and sailors' monument, which was originally laid in Union park, Chelsea, in 1868, was relaid Sunday afternoon in Basset square, directly in front of the new Chelsea city hall.

MILWAUKEE—The Nordberg Manufacturing Company has been awarded the contract by the city of Chicago for building three vertical triple, single acting pumps driven by direct connected, vertical, triple expansion, condensing engines. The capacity of each of these pumps is 25,000,000 gallons for each 24 hours and the consideration is \$275,000.

SILVER SERVICE FOR FLORIDA
PENSACOLA, Fla.—The battleship Florida presented a gala scene today when a silver service was presented on behalf of the people of Florida. The G. A. R. gave the battleship a stand of colors and the Daughters of the Confederacy presented a loving cup and bronze tablet.

AWARDED BUILDING CONTRACT
WASHINGTON—The Northern Construction Company of Milwaukee, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a public building at Huron, S. D., at \$98,833.

Personal Christmas Cards should have the mark of individuality. This cannot be obtained from cards shown in every shop. Our cards are exclusively our own productions. They give the individual touch that is needed to make your card effective. Christmas Card reminders in assorted packets for class use at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Half wholesale price. A. D. MACLACHLAN, 505 Boylston, st., Boston.

BOSTON PREPARES FOR MEETING OF BOAT INSPECTORS

Local marine interests are showing marked activity in the coming annual meeting of the board of supervising inspectors of the steamboat inspection service, department of commerce and labor at Washington, to be held in the capital city Jan. 17, for this meeting is expected to result in an extensive study of the service not only in Boston but in all parts of the country.

The recent conference in Washington between William Chauncy Brewer of the maritime affairs committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Secretary Charles Nagel brought assurances that the desirability of changes in the regulations of the service would be discussed with vessel owners and others from Boston.

The maritime affairs committee will give a preliminary hearing on Dec. 29, at which meeting it is expected that definite proposals may be arrived at to be presented to the inspectors in Washington.

TO END COTTON "TARE" CHARGES

WASHINGTON—Secretary Knox has addressed a letter to Representative Brantley of Georgia, saying American cotton producers can best protect themselves against losses resulting from excessive "tare" charges abroad by exercising greater care in preparing their product for transportation in the export trade.

The letter was in answer to communications to the President from the House and Senate committees on agriculture and Representative Brantley, accompanied by a resolution adopted by the Georgia Assembly, asking that some means be devised for eliminating the loss of about \$12,000,000 sustained annually by southern cotton producers through "tare" charges.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Navy Orders
Lieut. J. S. Woods, detached duty the Pensacola to duty the St. Louis.

Ensigns H. T. Kays and E. A. Lichtenstein, detached duty the Buffalo to duty the Maryland.

Paymaster G. Skipwith and Chaplain S. K. Evans, detached duty the Pensacola to duty the St. Louis.

Naval Constructor F. D. Hall, commissioned from July 28, 1911.

Chief Gunner C. E. Jaffe to duty the St. Louis.

Gunner E. A. Robie, Machinist A. Schulze, Mates W. O. Lamb, F. Josephson and J. E. Eklundh and Paymaster's Clerk T. M. Schnotla, detached duty the Pensacola to duty the St. Louis.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Arrived—The Colorado at Honolulu, the Chester at Boston, the Nero at Valparaiso, the Florida at Pensacola, the Wheeling at Santo Domingo.

Sailed—The California from Honolulu for Hilo, Hawaii, the Ajax from Guantanamo for Manzanillo, the Pompey and the Desatur from Wuhu for Shanghai, the Supply from Kobe for Guam, the Yorktown from Corinto for Panama.

Navy Notes
WASHINGTON—The Birmingham has been assigned to duty with the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet.

The flag of the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet has been temporarily shifted from the California to the Maryland during the absence from Honolulu of the California on a trip to Hilo.

The work on dry dock No. 4 at the New York navy yard will be completed by the end of January next, or six months ahead of scheduled time.

Interesting tests of a porphyrometer, the object of which is to accurately and practically weigh coal taken on or off a collier, will be made on board the Neptune at the Norfolk navy yard in the near future.

The device consists of a tube placed as nearly as possible at the center of gravity of the water lines of the ship.

HOTELS

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK
REASONABLE RATES REMODELLED and REFURNISHED
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT CUISINE UNSURPASSED
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

Special Articles That Explain the News

LITERATURE
EDUCATION
CIVICS
MUSIC
ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

Real Estate Market News



T Wharf Activities



Sailings

ATTENTION IS NOW
TURNED TO PLANS
OF THE DEMOCRATS

(Continued from page one)

is admitted, however, that common ground has not yet been reached. Many Senate Democrats are protectionists, in a larger or smaller way, and will not willingly support bills which approximate tariff for revenue.

The Senate progressives, as in the special session, will hold the balance of power and decide whether any tariff bills are to go through. The progressives are all protectionists, which adds to the uncertainty of the tariff outlook. This is the weak point in the Democratic situation. If the House Democrats put up to the Senate a series of tariff for revenue bills, the progressives will be expected to reject them and if the progressives amend these bills, so as to preserve the protective principle, the House may reject them in conference. This is another question on which the Democratic national committee meeting can throw no light.

Should tariff bills go through both houses and so reach the President, he will be expected to veto them unless they keep the principle of protection in sight.

If the question of presidential preference primaries should reach the Democratic committee, it probably will be referred to the convention itself, which is the proper body to make a decision. The motion to take such action was taken by the Republican committee without strict reference to the personal opinions of committee members. It seems probable that both conventions will be asked to go on record on that question, and if they do so affirmatively there will undoubtedly be an extension of the presidential primary idea through enactment of state legislatures, provided the idea should work well in the five or six states which are to try it next spring.

On the question of convention city, the Democrats will be expected to decide in favor of the middle West. Baltimore had the lead, but it now seems probable that, for tactical reasons, the Democrats will go to St. Louis or Kansas City. It will be in the middle West that the campaign will be warmest. Here Republican dissension is greatest and here the Democrats would expect to make their greatest gains, if they can nominate a straight progressive with Mr. Bryan's endorsement.

Chicago could probably have the Democratic convention if it wanted it. The word reaches this city, however, that Chicago will be satisfied with one of the conventions. Its business men, having raised \$100,000 for the Republican convention, it is said do not feel like raising a like amount for the Democratic conventions.

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Henry Russell, Mgr. Dir.
TONIGHT AT 8
TOSCA
Eames, Constantine, Polesi
Wednesday at 8, LEOILA; Tetrazzini, Canastota, Polesi, Friday at 8, ORELLA; Saturday at 8, MIGNON.
Down Town Ticket Office, 177 Tremont St. (Eastern Talking Machine Co.)

TREMPER TEMPLE
DAILY AT 3:30 AND 8:15
PORTLAND, ME. TIME
Christianity's Night of the COMING
CHRIST. Adm. Seats 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 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700.50, 701.00, 701.50, 702.00, 702.50, 703.00, 703.50, 704.00, 704.50, 705.00, 705.50

NEW BOOK, GOD AND THE KING, TELLS STORY OF WILLIAM AND MARY

Miss Bowen Completes Trilogy, Including "I Will Maintain" and "Defender of the Faith"

PICTURES ARE VIVID

NOT many years ago public attention was called to a novel entitled "The Viper of Milan." It was a historical romance but a historical romance conceived on somewhat original lines. The author, that is to say, had not gone outside the limits of history for what it is usual to describe as the love interest and had not planted a labyrinth of romance around a certain number of imaginary characters labeled historical. The novel element in such books is commonly the history; whatever in them approaches reality or life is usually the fiction. There have, of course, been novels in which the historical atmosphere has approached a high degree of excellence, just as there have been histories, innumerable ones, in which the imagination of the writers has been allowed the freest scope. Among the former may be mentioned "Esmond," unapproachable in the dexterity with which the local color has been painted in; among the latter, the well known work of Burnet, for whom Miss Bowen has a firm and not unmerited contempt.

Thackeray, however, worked in a different milieu to Miss Bowen. He did not disdain the assistance of Colonel Esmond, Lady Castlewood or above all Beatrice. It is the fortunes of these, rather than the picture of London, in the Augustan age, or the portraits of Lord Marlborough or Dr. Swift, Addison or Captain Steele of which the ordinary reader thinks when he praises "Esmond," and foremost in his memory is probably the clatter of the red heels of Beatrice.

Miss Bowen has broken with these traditions. Her historical romances know not the presence of fictitious characters. In "The Viper of Milan" she relied on no other love interest than the affection of Solier for his wife or the passion of Visconti for the painter's daughter, with the result that she produced a tragedy in which she eventually swept her canvas as clear of figures as Shakespeare does the stage in "Hamlet."

The New Book
In "God and the King" (London: Methuen & Co.) Miss Bowen has not only completed the trilogy begun in "I Will Maintain," and continued in "The Defender of the Faith," she has produced a fine romance, and a brilliant historical picture. It is the habit today among authors who cannot write with anything of the verve or clearness of Macaulay, and who enjoy opportunity entirely denied to him, to quarrel with his style, and to pick holes in his accuracy. Most people understand the limitations of Macaulay's style, and every one can appreciate those of most of his critics; but to the petty carping of his accuracy, sentence from Dr. Lummis's brilliant commentary on St. Luke may be recommended. "It will have done its work, if it should help some one who is far better equipped entirely to supersede it."

At present the candidates for Macaulay's honors are mainly of their own nomination, and to settle on his undoubted mistakes, with the magnificent collection of authorities open to them, which were closed to him, is about as reasonable as to criticize the revisers of 1911 for not having availed themselves of the Codex Sinaiticus. It was Macaulay who first rescued the character of William and the story of the revolution from the clutches of historians, and the result of his tempestuous industry and ability, the magnificent picture of the period contained in his history. It was possible, however, within the borders of his canvas to more than indicate cer-

tain characteristics of the great King and the English statesmen with whom he was brought more particularly in contact. This was the opportunity of Miss Bowen, an opportunity of which she has availed herself with extraordinary ability and the result is the superb picture of their English court, which constitutes the last volume of her trilogy.

It is not too much to say that in the pages of this book, we breathe with William the smoky atmosphere of Whitehall, or wander with him through the corridors of Hampton court. We meet that curious array of revolutionary statesmen, whose ranks may be said to have contained hardly one entirely honest character. The volume opens with a dialogue between James and Sunderland, the most obliquely minded perhaps of all these men, Marlborough expected, yet the one who served William most ably and faithfully, and almost the last scene in the book is the final parting between him and the King. It is impossible not to regret that this is our only direct meeting with James. We see the bigotry and obstinacy of the man, with London celebrating the acquittal of the bishops under his very windows, but we would like to have again penetrated to that cabinet, a few months later, in the day of the desertions and witnessed the imperturbable rascality of Churchill and the phlegmatic stupidity of "Est-il possible?" As it is, the chapter "News from England" seems the weakest in the book, being little more than a catalogue of well known happenings.

We see the young Duke of Shrewsbury, "whose honor rooted in dishonor stood," if ever that of man did. The loquacious, tedious Burnet, and the steadfast, safe Whig, Somers, dry almost as his own law books. There too is Sidney Godolphin, the man Charles declared was never in the way or out of the way, silent, alert, self-effacing, utterly correct; Leeds, the able administrator, ruined by his financial dishonesty, but with his political sheet anchor cast in unswerving devotion to the Queen. And lastly, perhaps, those two typical English peers, Devonshire and Nottingham, proud of their ancestry and great estates, capable without any pretense of brilliancy, equal to the duties of custos rotulorum, but mere flies in the web of haute politique, spun by such as Avaris and Barillon.

Miss Bowen indicates all this, brilliantly and accurately, but the real strength of the book is, of course, in the picture it gives of the struggle of the King, aided by the Queen, to preserve the Protestant faith and the liberties of Europe. It is impossible to read her book without realizing what she has done to make William and Mary understood of the people, for it is not William, but William and Mary all through. We see the little court, amid the tulip gardens of "the house in the wood," in those happier days when the Stadtholder was molding with wonderful skill that mighty confederation, every member of which, from the King of Spain, who owned a country he could not defend, to the most insignificant German prince, who sent a regiment he could not pay, demanded a rectification of boundaries, a subsidy, or a ribbon. We see the culmination of his hopes in the invitation to expel the Stuarts, and so bring England into the confederation, and its almost silent acceptance in the famous "aut nunc, aut nunquam," which heralded the sailing of the fleet. This completes the first book, "The Revolution."

Second and Third Books

The second book is "The Queen." It is the story of the effort of the young Queen, whose character was as beautiful as her person, to act as the vicereine of the King during his absence in Ireland. Never has Mary's character been so fascinatingly and more brilliantly painted, and no reader could fail to understand the deep affection of the people for the Queen, the strength of the Queen's admiration or the tenderness of her love for the King, or the almost fatal devotion of the silent, adamant, soldier-statesman for the Queen. It is here

the note of tragedy is first struck, and nothing finer has probably been written, since Colonel Newcome said "Adum," in the Charterhouse, upwards of half a century ago, than the final sundering of those two lives in the old palace of Kensington.

The third and last book is called "The King." We see the statesman robbed of popularity in England by the loss of Mary, and wounded irrevocably by that loss, distracted by the passions and insults of the Tories, now in power, yet, for Mary's memory, ruthlessly carrying on his work. For the first time, the soldier emerges in these pages, and we recognize the bond of sympathy which united the prince, whose gaucheries sometimes made the cheeks of the grandes dames of England flame, to the sentry at Whitehall gate.

Miss Bowen, who has refrained from enlarging on the most picturesque of all William's war services, his rallying of the allies in the rout of Landen, describes with fire the blow which brought the Grand Monarque for the first time to his knees, the recapture of Namur; and shows us the king in action, the only one in all that vast force of armed men who shared with "Salamander" Cutts the opinion that a battle was a pleasure party.

Beyond a delightful miniature of a meeting between the king and the little Duke of Gloucester, at Kensington, the companion to the equally beautiful one of the meeting between the queen and the stone mason's child, in Wren's unfinished addition to Hampton Court, the remainder of the book deals with the growing faction of English parties, and the "Quem Deus vult perdere demat" policy of Louis. The closing scenes are, of course, the mad acknowledgment of the old Pretender by France, and the furious answering rally of England to the king; and then the last mad gallop in the park at Hampton Court.

The book ends, appropriately enough, with the picture of Antoon Hensius, gazing out over The Hague, from the window of Grand Pensionary's room, in the Binnenhof, pondering deeply over the intricate threads of policy which had passed into his hands, and murmuring of the master he had loved so truly and served so faithfully, "God will say. Not in vain did I make you my captain—not in vain."

LITERARY NOTES

The wonder is that more authors do not use their opportunities as zions of fiction to further civic causes. Zola's "Mothers of Men" is a good example of what can be done in this field when an author sets out to do something more than write a "best seller" or a "work of art."

A collection of verses entitled "Nothing to Wear," written hurriedly and for use at a post-prandial feast of wit, made William Allen Butler more famous two generations ago than anything he ever did in his profession. It seems that the poems of 1825 to 1865, are soon to be published, and are likely to give a clearly drawn picture of the society of New York city during that period.

Heinemann in London and the Macmillan Company in New York have begun to issue the Loeb Classical Library, made possible by the generosity of James Loeb of New York city and the scholarship of a group of British and American authors. The best Greek and Latin texts will be printed, and on opposite pages literary English translations will appear. Several hundred volumes will be issued, and at a moderate price; as the donor's plan is to familiarize the non-scholastic world with the best literature of Greece and Rome.

The presence of William Romaine Watterson in the United States warrants more recognition than he is likely to get. His work under the pen name of "Benjamin Swift," revealed him as one of the most vigorous and searching of writers in analysis of the religious and social creeds of his time and as a thinker with a strain of pessimism and cynicism not altogether admirable but also far from negligible. He is Scotch by race and a cosmopolitan by experience. He comes to get American impressions, and at about the same time as Arnold Bennett. Hence a comparison of their experiences will be the more natural.

There is a prize of \$500 awaiting the person writing the best poem on the battle of Brooklyn. The offer is made by the Brooklyn Institute and entry is open to any citizen of the country. The judges are to be Professors Winchester of Wesleyan, Van Dyke of Princeton and Perry of Harvard.

The publishers of "Queed" announce that it has passed the 110,000 mark in seven months, and has gone into its eighth edition in England.

A new and expanded edition of Shakespeare edited by Grant White is announced for publication by Little, Brown & Co. The work of revision and extension has been in charge of Prof. William P. Trent of Columbia University.

Rudyard Kipling, it is said, will be one of the English authors to share actively in the raising of funds for the proposed statue of Nathaniel Hawthorne at Salem. A most satisfactory model by Bela L. Pratt has been designed and now \$30,000 is needed to pay the sculptor and the statue cost.

One of the most significant phases of increasing interest in the drama by

HIGH PRICES FOR HUTH BOOKS

First Edition of Bacon's "Essays" in Big Demand at London Sale

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The dispersal of the celebrated Huth library by Messrs. Sothely has been one of the most interesting events in the book world of late, some very high prices being realized. One of the most remarkable features in the sale was the competition for the first edition of Bacon's "Essays." This copy, a small octavo volume of no more than a few leaves, was sold in 1870 for £13 5s. In the recent sale the price which it fetched represented a value of about £1000 per ounce. The total of the first seven days' sale was £50,821. The valuable Shakespeare folios and quartos were sold privately to an American purchaser.

All book lovers will be glad to possess a copy of the reprint of "Lyrical Ballads 1798," which Mr. Frowde has just brought out. It is noticeable that in this reprint some publishers' advertisements which appeared in the original have been dropped. It has been pointed out that there are two sides to the question; for instance, Wordsworth wrote to his publishers in 1800:

"N. B.—It is my particular desire that no advertisements of books be printed at the end of the volume."

R. L. Stevenson on the other hand stipulated with his publishers that on the fly-leaf at the beginning of his various volumes should be printed a list of his published writings. The volume in question, which introduced this subject, opens with "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and concludes with "Tintern Abbey."

A new quarterly review entitled the "International Review of Missions" is about to be published by Mr. Frowde. This organ will occupy a distinct field, serving as a vehicle for the discussion and study, from an international point of view, of the many and varied problems which confront the missionaries of Christianity today. The review will be edited by J. H. Oldham, assisted by an advisory editorial board of experts not only in this country but also on the continent of Europe and in North America. The first number will contain an article by Mr. Bryce, British ambassador in the United States on "The Immediate Duty of Christianity to the Non-Christian World."

Nigeria is the youngest but not the least interesting of British possessions in West Africa. Its northern area is peopled by numerous pagan and Muhammadan tribes, governed and controlled by a handful of British officials. Fisher

Americans is the adaptation of the stage to the process of education of children. One of the most interesting experiments carried on in New York for several years was the Children's Educational theater, and the methods employed in making it a success and the principles that lie back of all such experiments are set forth in a book just issued by Harper & Bros. and written by Alice Minnie Herts, who had charge of the theater from first to last.

One of the least prolific and yet most important writers on American social evolution is Judge Robert Grant. He does not pose as a professional exponent along that line nor feel called upon to give an opinion off hand whenever any crisis, real or imagined, comes in local or national history. But while engaged in his professional duties as a probate court judge he keeps his eyes open and his mentality receptive, and in due time there comes forth a book like "Unleavened Bread" or "Reflections of a Married Man." His next series of articles under the title "The Convictions of a Grandfather," will be published in Scribner's Magazine during 1911 and will deal with many of the most keenly debated issues of the time, including woman suffrage, marriage laws and increased cost of living.

The January Century magazine will have the first reliable account of the proposed Lincoln memorial on the Potomac at Washington which Henry Bacon has been designated as worthy of planning. May it contribute to fix Congress in loyalty to this plan and aid in diverting from the public treasury all the other memorial schemes that nominally exist for perpetuating Lincoln's fame, but really have selfish, sectional or personal interests in view.

Mrs. Arthur Stannard, who first wrote over the name "Violet Whyte" and later over that of "John Strange Winter," had a record of much versatility and fecundity as an author, her novels numbering more than a hundred, it is said.

Ellen Key has planned that after she is through with it, her home at Alvastra, Sweden, shall still be the center of hospitality. A committee of women trustees will keep it open from April to October and will pass upon applications of working women for opportunity to be guests, four at a time.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"A Little Pilgrimage in Italy"—By Olave M. Potter. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. Is written as "a book of simple delights, a chronicle of little pleasures," in which the author, in an unassuming and inviting style of gentle pertinency and with a quick sympathy for all that expresses the

Unwin is publishing a book entitled "On Horseback Through Nigeria," by Dr. J. D. Falconer, who has had the unique experience of traveling all through the protectorate.

Heinemann announces a series of volumes on the great engravers of the world. It is edited by Arthur M. Hind of the British Museum, and the first volumes are ready. Each contains the work of one engraver or of a distinct group. Dürer, Goya and Mantegna each have a book to themselves, while than on Van Dyck will include the other great engravers of portraits of the seventeenth century.

An interesting biography will be that of the famous portrait and historical painter John Opie. This will appear under the title of "The Life of John Opie, R. A." by Mrs. Ada Garland, the publishers being Messrs. Hutchinson. Opie was the son of a Cornish carpenter, who was introduced to the court of George III. by Mrs. Boswell. His best known portraits are perhaps those of Fox, Burke and Dr. Johnson. The story is told of him that on one occasion being asked how he mixed his colors, he replied, "With brains, sir." He is a remarkable example of what is sometimes characterized as self-help.

"Modern England" is the title of a book by M. Louis Cazamian which will shortly be published by Messrs. Dent. The Paris edition has attracted wide attention, sufficiently so to induce M. Cazamian to rewrite the book for an English audience. It is a serious attempt to describe the evolution of modern England, as well as to point out the main lines of the intellectual and social development of the nation from 1832 right down to the present day.

Gordon Craig, who has figured somewhat prominently of late in discussions on the subject of stage scenery and management has written a book on "The Art of the Theater," which Heinemann will publish and which has a good deal to say that is practical concerning the modern theater.

Among books just ready with Messrs. Stanley Paul are two or three worth noting. One is Rafael Sabatini's "Life of Cesare Borgia." Another is C. G. Hartley's "Spain Revisited," a book which does justice to Romanesque architecture as well as to the art and music of the peninsula. A third is "In the Maori Land Bush," by W. H. Koebel, a graphic description of up-country life in the wilds of New Zealand.

beauty and joy of life, depicts the radiant charm and comeliness of the Italian hill towns. Eight delicate water colors and many pen and ink and brush sketches by a Japanese artist illuminate the text.

"The Boy With the United States Census"—By Francis Rolt-Wheeler. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. The humdrum work of gathering population statistics is transformed into a thrilling tale of adventure. While the book holds the attention by its interesting narrative of the boy census taker, it gives valuable instruction in an important subject. The passages relating to the mountain district of Kentucky are particularly entertaining. It is well written.

"New England Trees in Winter"—Bulletin No. 69. By A. F. Blakeslee, professor of botany, Connecticut Agricultural College, and C. D. Jarvis, horticulturist, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station. Has descriptions and illustrations of 111 of the common trees of New England as they appear in winter, when the branches are not hidden by foliage. This Bulletin not only describes the trees and their habits of growth, but the illustrations show the complete tree and its branching habits, the bark and buds and in many cases the seeds or fruit. All the illustrations are from original photographs of living trees, no museum specimens being used for winter study of trees by the schools. The combination of keys, text and illustrations from photographs will probably furnish assistance which the current texts fail to supply and render the identification of common New England trees in winter a relatively simple task. Copies are free for all teachers of Connecticut and to others who are specially interested in trees. Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn.

"Alys-All-Along"—By Una Macdonald. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Little Alys names herself as in the title because, although tenderly loved, she must often be left to the sole company of a faithful and very funny Nora, who has many things to do. But along comes a big boy friend, who unwinds delightful stories and verses and together they institute a "castle of sunshine and cheer," where sunshine is made to be distributed in all directions.

"The Librarian at Play."—By Edmund Lester Pearson. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. A dozen essays that have appeared in the Boston Transcript and two new ones for good measure. They are witty and sometimes they are wise, and though the author appears to ignore the fact that Anthony Goode dislikes to "have books and libraries and literature treated flippantly," no one can gainsay that the benefit to humanity, especially to librarians would be great, if this



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same flippancy were allowed to permeate through the consciousness of many library frequenters. It is a good book to pick up for a whimsical few minutes between solid blocks of hard work.

"Joys of the Road"—Compiled by W. R. B. Chicago: Brown's Bookstore. Taking its title from Bliss Carman's poem beginning, "Now the joys of the road are chiefly these—" this little compilation comprises a few of the classic English essays and poems in praise of walking, Hazlitt's "On Going on a Journey" giving the keynote, and "Night and the Inn," by William Morris, concluding. A dainty bit of good literature.

"Jingles with Tartar Sauce"—By A. E. B. New York: Frank Allen General Company. The brochure contains lines written to a young girl by an older friend, these being the "Jingles," and a letter of counsel, this being the "Tartar Sauce." Originally written for a particular girl, but now dedicated to all girls with the author's love. Printed in typewriter type and bound in white kid.

"Joyful Jingles"—By Flora Clark Rue. New York: Herman Lechner. These jingles are for the wee folk, being Mother Goose rhymes revised up to date. Jack Horner, Tommy Tucker and even Mistress Mary would not know themselves were they to peep within the leaves and see themselves as their author sees them. Illustrated by drawings.

"Travelers Five Along Life's Highway."—By Annie Fellows Johnston, Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Five stories in Mrs. Johnston's pleasant vein are here reproduced, each telling of a traveler along the crowded highway of human existence. These are a ranchman, who sacrifices a useless treasure to send a boy home to his mother; a coarse nature who in his greed grasps a comical Dead sea fruit; a clown who wins his accolade by an act of gallant courtesy as he pursues his motley itinerary; a deacon who inherits a circus and what comes of it; and a village puzzle of a man who is 30 years finding his right path and then has to be brought into it by a woman. All the stories are well told and each is capable of a fine deduction.

"Barbara, Our Little Bohemian Cousin."—By Clara Vostrovsky Winlow. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. How rapidly the "Little Cousins" come! And Barbara of the little land of art and music and brave struggle for freedom, about which children know so little, is a charming addition to the circle. Four chapters, opening by the doors of spring, summer, autumn and winter, are packed full of interesting information about Czech customs and industries, folklore and songs, games and riddles, all seen through child eyes, and a visit to Prague gives an opportunity to study that ancient capital.

A prefacing letter by the author, for the older children, tells slightly the past history of Bohemia. Decidedly one of the best books that has appeared in this excellent series.

"Civilize the Nations."—By Madeleine Black. New York: Stewart & Co. The author, who has served as vice-president and delegate to several peace congresses, and is under appointment as delegate to the international peace congress to be held at Rome next year, is an earnest student of international arbitration. This little brochure glances over the past history of the peace movement in a well epitomized

review, states the present situation and makes an intelligent plea to the people to support the imperiled treaties between this country and France and England, by any means that may lie in their power. The connection between universal peace and real civilization is particularly emphasized.

"Cuba and Her People of Today."—By Forbes Lindsay. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Mr. Lindsay has a facility in book-making that enables him to take statistical data, impressions of personal observation, and opinions of his own, and make a readable handbook about lands which he visits for purposes of exploration and authorship. It is a kind of book-making and touring for publishing purposes that British travelers have long indulged in—longer than Americans, because of the priority of British imperialism and appropriation of dependencies. Mr. Lindsay now has three books to his credit, and Hawaii and the Philippines are still before him. Panama and Porto Rico and Cuba are out of the way. His opinions as to the political future of the former dependency of Spain are those of a septic as to Cubans' ability to govern the island as a majority of its more conservative and propertied interests—American, Canadian and European—will desire. Consequently the United States, sooner or later, must permanently govern the island, with such measure of home rule as seems best. Mr. Lindsay also predicts that in due time the island's wealth will be in the hands of absentee owners largely; but not as formerly, mainly Spanish. Over the vast agricultural resource yet undeveloped and of the large mineral deposits yet unexploited he waxes eloquent.

"Heart Throbs."—Contributed by the People. Boston: Chapple Publishing Company, Ltd. "Heart Throbs" is a second volume by the name, composed of selections contributed by those who have found them useful and inspiring. Naturally, the selections take a wide range. There are a few standard poems, a goodly number of pleasant bits of prose and verse such as float through the newspapers and represent, in a measure, the popular taste. It is regrettable that so many time-worn mistakes as to authorship should be perpetuated in a collection, and names of authors omitted, in many cases where they might have been easily ascertained. The preface makes the interesting statement that the selection sent in by the greatest number of contributors was the poem, "The House by the Side of the Road," by Sam Walter Foss.

"Martin Luther. The Man and His Work."—By Arthur C. McGiffert. New York: The Century Company. Professor McGiffert of Union Seminary has

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

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—Baltimore Sun.

SOUNDS SOMEWHAT SIMILAR "You don't know what that's a picture of, Johnny?" said Mrs. Lapsing, in a tone of reproof. "You ought to read your ancient history more. That is the temple of Dinah at Emphasia,"—Chicago Tribune.

ZEUS' MODERN FACILITIES Ho, Hermes! Catch my winged steed And bring him to the green Vulcan! Adjust his steering gear. Pluto! Get gasoline. Please see his wings, Minerva, dear. Are in alignment straight. For I would use my monoplane—Pegasus up-to-date. —Judge.

CAR LINE PRESIDENT RESIGNS CHICAGO—Thomas E. Mitten, president of the Chicago City Railway Company and its connecting lines, sent his resignation to the board of directors recently, to take effect Dec. 31. The resignation was accepted.

Chicago, Ill.

ART-NEEDLEWORK

L. D. SINZICH, C. B. SINZICH, Woodlawn Woman's Shop. Art needlework, embroidery materials, stamping. 1171 E. 63rd st.

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BOOKS REVIEWED

(Continued from page nine)

sojourned long enough in Germany to have enabled him to utilize available documentary data about this great hero as an American less provincial in type could not have done. The result is an appreciation that has color and life and a background that serves as a suitable foil for the character analyzed and described. Theodore Parker once said that Luther was "the watershed between the middle ages and modern times." It is true. His was one of those aboriginal, authentically great, volcanic natures that ripped its way along the years leaving Europe transformed and profoundly affecting the whole course of Teutonic history and also that of the world so far as it has been modified by Protestantism. The task of painting this picture on so small a canvas is not one that has brought the biographer to failure. But few documents are reproduced, and those mostly letters of Luther that reveal the great heart and deep inner life of the man. The effort has been to give an estimate of the reformer quite as much as a chronicle of his more important acts and words, and the work has been well done.

"The Daughter of Angy"—By Dora M. M. Goodwin. Boston: Richard G. Badger. A Wellesley College girl, an indulgent father, a capricious mother, many improbable adventures and a European trip over the southern route by way of Gibraltar, Naples, Alexandria and Cairo go to make up this imaginative tale. Some of the travel descriptions are good but there is much commonplace conversation throughout the book. The whole story is loosely woven.

"Chinese Playmates"—By Norman H. Pittman. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Stories of Chinese children are still rare enough to have a special interest, and the adventures of Lo-Lo and Ta-Ta as they go in search of their pet grasshopper are brightly told. There are many casual bits of information about things Chinese, and the illustrations are drawings in the Chinese manner, making altogether a rather unique book for the youngsters under 10.

"The Art of the Vienna Galleries"—By David C. Freyer. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. On less familiar ground here than in his previous museum books, the author appears to be quite as intelligently prepared to please and inform his readers. The seven galleries in Vienna are studied separately, with much detailed mention and judicious comment. Over four score half-tone plates are a beautiful adjunct to the book, and a bibliography and dated index of authors enhance its value for reference.

"Tales for the Lambs"—London: Printed by Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd. Love for the children and for all of God's creatures is apparent in these stories. It is seldom that the little ones have so pure and wholesome and delicately prepared a repast set for them, and many a mother, finding it, will be grateful.

"The British Museum; Its History and Treasures"—By Henry C. Shelley. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Mr. Shelley's book, according to its own words, "represents the first attempt to combine within the scope of a single volume an ordered history of the museum and a conspectus of its contents." The first third is occupied by an account of the origins and founding, with sketches of more famous donors; the remaining two thirds are devoted to the treasures themselves. Less a guide than a book to be read before and between visits to the museum. Copiously illustrated.

MASSACHUSETTS BAR ASSOCIATION WILL MEET SOON

The Massachusetts Bar Association will hold its annual meeting Dec. 28 in room 240 of the State House. The association will meet at 11 o'clock in the morning to hear the annual report of the president and elect officers.

At the afternoon session at 2 o'clock the workmen's compensation act, passed by the last Legislature, will be discussed, a paper being read by P. Tecumseh Sherman of New York. At 7 o'clock the annual banquet will occur at Hotel Somerset.

These nominations have been made: President, Charles W. Clifford; vice-presidents, William H. Brooks, James E. Cotter, James R. Dunbar, Samuel K. Hamilton, John C. Hammond and Herbert Parker; secretary, Robert H. Homan; treasurer, Charles E. Wise; executive committee, Hollis R. Bailey, Henry F. Hurlbut, Henry H. Baker, Andrew J. Jennings, Paul R. Blackmur, Robert A. Knight, Loyd E. Chamberlain, John W. Mason, Robert G. Dodge, William H. Niles, William H. Dunbar, James M. Swift, Lee M. Friedman, George S. Taft, T. Hovey Gage, James H. Vaher, Frederick L. Greene, Joseph B. Warner, Charles E. Hibbard, Alden P. White, Frederick N. Wier.

EVENING SCHOOL TO CLOSE
AMHERST, Mass.—The evening school that has been running in the Kellogg avenue building for about eight weeks will not reopen after the holidays because of small attendance.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF PILGRIMS TO MEET SOON AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When the National Society of Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims holds its third annual meeting in this city Dec. 21, members from many sections of the country will be in attendance.

One of the principal items of business will be consideration of an amendment to the constitution making Nov. 21 the date of the annual meeting. Nov. 21 is known as "compact day," when the Mayflower compact was signed in Provincetown harbor, and it is desired to have the meetings fall upon that anniversary.

Walter E. Ranger, deputy governor of the society, and state commissioner of public schools, will preside at the session inasmuch as the governor-general, Robert Orr Harris of Massachusetts, will be in Washington in attendance upon the session of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ranger, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates and the Rev. H. S. McCready, all of this city, will give addresses after the business meeting of the session. Special music has been planned, with Miss Hope T. Bennett presiding at the piano. The officers of the society follow:

Robert O. Harris, Massachusetts, governor-general; Thomas W. Bicknell, Providence, secretary and registrar; Walter E. Ranger of Providence, deputy governor-general; Charles H. Eddy of Providence, treasurer-general; Granville Searcy Standish, captain; the Rev. Henry J. Cushman, elder; Francis T. Miller, historian.

Assistant historians, Arthur W. Stanley, Pawtucket, R. I.; Edwin C. Pierce, Cranston, R. I.; Mrs. Florence A. Hurn, Somerville, Mass.; Col. Daniel R. Balou, Providence; Mrs. Charles B. Tozier, Cleveland, O.; James M. Cushman, Taunton, Mass., and Mrs. Maria L. Manchester, Providence.

Commissioners, James E. Seaver, Taunton, Mass.; John R. Richmond, Barrington, R. I.; Lewis H. Meader, Providence; Mrs. Rowena P. B. Tingley, Providence; William B. Carpenter, Columbus, O.; Joshua E. Crane, Taunton, Mass., and Nathan W. Littlefield, Pawtucket, R. I.

Deputy governors-general, Maj. E. S. Horton, Attleboro, Mass.; O. D. Matheson, Barre, Vt.; James H. Jackson, Danville, N. Y.; James M. Rhodes, Philadelphia; Col. James Kilbourne, Columbus; William J. Brewster, Detroit; the Rev. E. S. Ealker, Springfield, Ill., and L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe, N. M.

CHILDREN FLOCK TO HEAR STORIES TOLD IN ROOM AT LIBRARY

Attracted by the announcement of a story telling, 200 or more people, big and little, gathered in the lecture room of the public library Sunday afternoon, and for an hour were entertained with tales from different lands and songs from the universal land of childhood. The stories were told by Mrs. Mary W. Cronan, and the songs were sung by John J. Cronan. It was the second in the course of the Sunday afternoon lectures inaugurated a week ago, and is the only one planned especially for the children.

The first story was a pretty legend of the Indian Rain youth and his false friend, and was followed by two nursery rhymes, stirringly sung by Mr. Cronan. Then came the story of the boy who took the little red cap his mother made to show to the king. Two more songs were followed by the story of Jean Val Jean's meeting with Cosette and the purchase of the wonderful doll, ending with the tale of the little boy who went to sea Santa Claus.

The children were breathless, and the big people almost as interested as they. For Mrs. Cronan has a delightful way of taking her audience to her heart, and the questions and answers between her and the little people were one of the prettiest parts of the afternoon. Mr. Cronan's voice is peculiarly sweet and sympathetic.

This story telling for the children was in the nature of an experiment. The object of the story telling is to entertain and cultivate their taste and turn them to the books on the shelves.

SPECIAL ELECTION MAY DECIDE PAY

The firemen of Chelsea are seeking an increase in salary and a day off in every five, and under the initiative clause of the new charter, which will govern the city beginning with the first of next year, it appears as if the voters will be called upon to attend a special election to pass upon the question of whether or not the firemen shall receive what they are now seeking.

CHARLESTOWN SERVICES ENDED
Special meetings at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Charlestown, in commemoration of the ninety-fifth anniversary of Methodism in that district were ended Sunday. Addresses were made by the pastor, the Rev. A. Morrill Osgood, Charles A. Abbott and Gardner Bates. The woman's missionary societies held exercises at which the Rev. George Whitaker of Somerville, librarian of the Methodist Historical Society, spoke.

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34 and 36 Walnut st.—New 7-room apartment; all improvements; \$27; near steam and elec. Apply on premises or 7 Batavia st., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET—BROOKLYN, N. Y.
PRACTITIONERS—Two large connecting rooms, splendidly located on corner of office, refined neighborhood, 6 car lines to all parts of city; terms reasonable. MRS. GILLES, 185 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. F. GETTEMY TO TALK TO SHOE MEN AT NEXT DINNER

At the regular monthly dinner of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at the Hotel Somerset next Wednesday the principal speaker will be Charles F. Gettemy, director of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics, who will tell "How the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics Serves the Public." Inasmuch as Mr. Gettemy will probably make some important references to the growth of the shoe manufacturing business of this state, his address is being looked forward to with much interest by the members.

Suitable recognition also will be made of the holiday season and the Charles Dietz centenary. There will be special instrumental music. President Alfred W. Donovan will conduct the meeting. A number of prominent persons have been invited to be guests of the club.

SCHOOL IS ASKED BY GERMANTOWN

R. J. Cronin was elected president of the Germantown Citizens Association at a meeting in Saunders hall Sunday. A committee was appointed to oppose the schoolhouse commission in its plan to enlarge the present schoolhouse in Germantown and to endeavor to have them submit plans for a new school building. The association endorsed the movement to place a new municipal building at Forest Hills. Mr. Cronin offered a resolution calling for the abolition of the present metropolitan plan board.

CONCERT BY HARVARD CLUB

The Musical Club of the Harvard department of music will give its seventh annual concert in the lecture room of Fogg museum this evening at 8 o'clock.

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WITH THE LOVETT "SLIP EASY" COMBINATION COLLAR FASTENER AND TIE SLIDE. It does away with all your collar troubles, positively annihilating the back collar button. An absolute preventative of irritation on the back of the neck. No bulging back button to pinch the tie or distort the collar. It will many times prevent a clean collar from being ruined before it is properly adjusted.

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LAND SALESMAN—We have an unusual good land proposition 15 miles from Mobile in the three-crop country. Three hundred feet elevation. Very liberal commission paid. Address MOBILE FARM LAND CO., 514 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Accounts of manufacturers
of high class food specialties for the Chicago and Middle West markets. Or will represent one manufacturer and take entire charge of sales work, and advertising, demonstrations, etc. Ten years of satisfactory work and the very highest class references from employers, former and present, also bank and personal. U-1, 250 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

READING STANDS

Student's Adjustable Reading Stand

There has long been a demand for an inexpensive and efficient reading stand for use when studying the weekly lesson. This want the Student's Adjustable Reading Stand is designed to meet. It is substantially constructed of light metal (cast iron feet, upright of steel tubing and sheet steel rack) and finished in burnished copper. Its design is graceful and pleasing. Feet and rack folded for shipment.

PRICE \$3.50
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1544 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

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All kinds store fixtures, refrigerators, new and 2nd hand. Whitman Co., Sullivan sq., Boston.

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Standard Folding Typewriter
DESIGNED for private use. Light, compact, simple and inexpensive. Every necessary feature found on high priced machines. We sell, rent and repair all makes. MODEL TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 165 Devonshire and 29 Court Streets.

BEST BARGAINS ever offered in Remington, Smith Primitives and visible writers; good 100 typewriters, \$10 to \$25. TAYLOR'S TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 40 Washington st., Boston. Estab. 1888.

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DR. WILL J. BROWNLEE, 1000 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO. Phone Central 684.

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CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from \$100 part of the world's correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 319 Washington st., Boston.

LAWYERS
VIRGIL H. CLYMER, THOMAS W. DIXSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, 600 Connecticut Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

DEAN & CUSHMAN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, 18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA. WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREDERICK A. BANGS, 522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. CLAIR D. VALLLETTE, Room 1204 Majestic Bldg., Chicago.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. F. G. COOPER & CO.

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I would call your attention to my livery. Carriages of all kinds furnished with experienced licensed drivers for all occasions at short notice. Tel. Brookline 4072.

SALESMEN WANTED
LAND SALESMAN—We have an unusual good land proposition 15 miles from Mobile in the three-crop country. Three hundred feet elevation. Very liberal commission paid. Address MOBILE FARM LAND CO., 514 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Accounts of manufacturers
of high class food specialties for the Chicago and Middle West markets. Or will represent one manufacturer and take entire charge of sales work, and advertising, demonstrations, etc. Ten years of satisfactory work and the very highest class references from employers, former and present, also bank and personal. U-1, 250 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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HARDWOOD FLOORS
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All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. W. J. DAY & CO., 42 Canal st.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

exercise discretion in
ence concerning the same

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

SALESMAN, 33, single, wishes position to represent reliable house on commission; references: **W. W. WOOD**, 63 Barnstable St., Sanford, Me.

SOLICITOR, experience, good references. **J. F. BRACKETT**, 17 St. Charles St., Boston.

SECRETARY-situation wanted as private secretary or similar; opportunity in Boston; employed 17 years in bank; good references. **DAWSON**, 100 Boylston, suite 3, Boston.

SHOP REPAIRER and woodworker, all kinds of repairs. **W. H. BROWN**, 650 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, Boston (no fees charged). **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**, 379 Boylston, suite 3, Boston.

SPANISH TUTOR and copyist (and single, residence Cambridge; \$16, 45 per hour). **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**, 379 Boylston, suite 3, Boston.

SPINNER or exp. woolen mill hand, new machinery. **ANDOVER**, \$120 per day. **MENTION** **GOS**, 620 State St., Boston.

STEAMFITTER and first-class steam fitter, 48, married, residence Everett; good references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**, 379 Boylston, suite 3, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, assistant, general office, financial experience, desires opening with good salary, advancement; can assume responsibility for office. **BRIGHAM**, 141 Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 4300 and 2313-4.

STUDENT wishes any kind of position; elevator, telephone, janitor or clubman; two weeks. **WOMES NEILL**, 59 Warren St., Boston.

SECT. OR DESIGNER; unusual large experience; **ENG. (51)**, **BOYLE**, 210 Essex St., Boston.

REPAIRER, **WOLFE**, 520 Atlantic ave., Boston.

TOOLMAKER and all-round machinist, 31, single, residence Cambridge; good references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**, 379 Boylston, suite 3, Boston.

TEAMSTER desires position; \$12 to \$16; best references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**, 379 Boylston, suite 3, Boston.

WAITER (Protestant) with good references, temperate; club or cafe. **HARVARD**, 80 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 2870.

WOOLEN CARDER, excellent reputation; now employed all grades of wool in fine and coarse yarns; married. **CHISHOLM**, 51 Chisholm, Mgr. Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

WOOLEN OVERSEER WEAVING-Fancy woolen and worsted goods, also wove felt; high; Amer. (208); now employed; married. Dept. of Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

WOOLEN SPINNER-Large experience with all kinds of stock; good recommendations; married; American. (609.) C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr. Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, refined, energetic, wants position; opportunity in inducements, foreign. **HENRY S. PERRIN**, 521 Main St., Medford.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position in engineering or mechanical work; 4 years practical experience, 2 years in Curtis St. **RICHARD L. HEINE**, 9 Curtis St., Medford.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position where can in time travel; ambitious and well educated. **EASTLY JR.**, 35 Newell St., Athol, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (19) wants work as carpenter; 6 months experience in carpenter's trade. **WALTER ARKLEY**, 14 Hazel St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes position in automobile work as machinist's helper; 2 years experience. **MCCULLOCH**, 21 Billings St., Atlantic, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 18, Protestant, American, would like opportunity to learn electrical work. **HARVARD**, 80 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 2870.

YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with Brazil and Argentine Republic, wishes position as representative for some manufacturing concern (country preferred); speaks, read and writes English, Spanish, Italian and English; references. **AMOROSO**, 5 North Sq., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ACCOMMODATION, cooking, laundry or cleaning wanted by competent woman; references. **MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 579 Main St., Cambridge. Tel. 2794-W.

ACCOMMODATIONS COOK wishes employment; Fenway station, Boston. **ELEEN**, 12 Oliver St., South Framingham, Mass.

ASSISTANT COOK wishes employment; Fenway station, Boston. **HANNAH**, 12 Oliver St., South Framingham, Mass.

ASSISTANT-Young woman wishes emergencies. **N. DOLAN**, 228 Columbus ave., Boston.

STUDENT, capable, desires position for elderly or infirm; good references. **MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 579 Main St., Cambridge. Tel. 2794-W.

TENDANT-Refined, musical, experienced, desires position in family in suburbs. **SKENE**, 12 Oliver St., South Framingham, Mass.

TENDANT of 25 years' experience at position. **MRS. HELEN SPENCER**, Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.

TENDANT-Young, capable woman giving services by the hour; good references. **MRS. ADE**, 107 Blue Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

TENDANT, wide experience, best references. **3132-M Roxbury**, suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

TENDANT-Experienced, refined, competent American woman desires position as responsible orderly person; city or country. **MRS. C. C. TUCKER**, 84 Montgomery St., Boston. Phone 2-1344.

TENDANT (29), single, residence, Brixton, \$10. Mention No. 690. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 379 Boylston, suite 3, Boston.

TENDANT OR **ACCOMMODATOR** desires position. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**, 379 Boylston, suite 3, Boston.

URGENT COMPANION, with experience in housekeeping; would be a manager; references. **MRS. EMMA**, 100 Linden Mass.

URGENT COMPANION (visiting) employment, shopping, sewing, etc. day. **MRS. S. O. WILEY**, 102 West 2d St., Boston.

URGENT OR **HOUSEKEEPER** desired for elderly or infirm; competent to take full charge; references. **HARVARD**, 80 Boylston St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

FOLDER, exp. emp. **ANNIE E. FLYNN**, 40 E. Newbury St., Boston.

KEEPER AND **CLERICAL** WORK, single, residence, Quincy. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**, 379 Boylston, suite 3, Boston.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, neat, accurate, and reliable, capable of taking charge of books and office, references furnished. MRS. L. A. CARTER, 93 Walcott st., Dorchester, Mass. 20

CHAMBERMAID or sewing in private family wanted by capable girl; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 294-1. 21

CHAMBERMAID (2)-Young girls, thoroughly competent; best references. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. 22

COLLEGE GIRL wishes position near Cambridge, where she can exchange services for board and room; also some experience as proofreader; wishes position; references given. HELEN JACKSON, 103 Elmwood st., Cambridge, Mass. 23

COOK, reliable girl, wants position in private boarding house, institution or hospital; references furnished. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. 24

COOK, first-class, would like position in private family; best references. Call at SWEDISH EMP. BUREAU, 5 Fayette st., Boston, Mass. 25

COOK, capable girl, wants position in cooking; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 294-1. 26

COOK, neat, capable woman, Nova Scotia, good references, city or country. Apply to MISS MARGUERITE HARRIS, 23 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 294-1. 27

COOK, LAUNDRESS (colored), thoroughly experienced, wishes position; references furnished. ANNA BLACK, 25 Holyoke st., Boston. 28

COOK-LAUNDRESS, best references, wish employment in private family; references furnished. MRS. MARGUERITE HARRIS, 23 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 294-1. 29

COOK AND SECOND MAID-Scottish, neat, good references, best references. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. 30

COOK, young woman, wishes employment; will accommodate; no objection to kind. ELISA DUNLAP, 40 Cortes st., Boston. 31

COOK wishes position in private family; would accommodate; no objection to kind; references. DELIA GARRITY, 8 Highland st., Roxbury, Mass. 32

COOK, LAUNDRESS, desires position with first-class household; large experience and capable of taking full charge; best references. MRS. F. F. FARRER, 20 Everett st., Malden, Mass. 33

D. E. BOOKKEEPER and general office work (20), single, residence Vermont; 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

BOND TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Dealings Continue at About Recent Daily Maximum but Confined to Comparatively Few Issues—Total Thus Far Exceeds That of Last Year

NEW YORK—Dealings in railway and other bonds on the stock exchange last week were at about the recent average daily maximum, but as heretofore, the principal interest attached to a few issues which for special reasons have occupied a foremost position in the public eye. The prospect of an early termination of the local traction receiver-ship has caused Metropolitan and Third Avenue securities to show some improvement. Metropolitan trust receipts for the 5 per cent bonds made a high record for the movement and the Third Avenue issues were also higher. The adjustment 5s to be issued by the Metropolitan showed gains and the Interborough-Metropolitan common and preferred also advanced.

A continued intermittent speculation for the rise in stocks which has brought United States Steel common to a price nearly 20 points above the extreme low point of depression about two months ago, and with other sharp gains in prominent stocks to an extent has restricted the investment demand for bonds. The influence contributing to the better feeling in the stock market obviously apply with even greater force to the bond market, as for instance the better conditions in the iron and steel and copper trades and in other lines of manufacture and industry. Unseasonably mild weather has unfavorably affected certain lines, but this of course is only a temporary factor.

The call money market did not at any time reach the extreme high figure of two weeks ago and on one day was quoted as low as 2½ per cent. The average figure through the week was about 4 per cent. On the other hand, time money after advancing has receded to the lowest figures in two months past and New York exchange at Chicago is commanding the substantial premium of 40 cents per \$1000. The money market is likely to continue extremely interesting until after the middle of January. Berlin has been paying off New York loans, re-borrowing in Paris and toward the end of the week, depression gilt-edged investments in London was partly attributed to a rise in money in London to 4½ per cent.

The bond market as a whole shows moderate improvement, but dealings are apt to be checked for a time by the

superior speculative attractions of the stock market.

In the best informed quarters, however, it is appreciated that the rise in the stock market is largely manipulative, and at the expense of a stubborn short interest, being based to an extent upon the hope that the present spurt in general business will continue after the first of the year.

During the week it was stated that a considerable amount of the \$7,000,000 of the recent issue of Canadian Northern bonds had been left in the hands of the underwriters in London, but on the other hand, the offering of the \$6,000,000 Peruvian government 3½ per cent loan was over-subscribed. Paris is said to be more cheerful in sentiment and large supplies of cash are reported now to be available at that center.

The total transactions in bonds on the New York stock exchange for the year up to Dec. 14 were \$846,363,100, compared with \$610,878,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Features of the local bond market included the opening of bids on Thursday of the \$10,000,000 New York state canal improvement bonds. The bids reflected the feeling in some quarters that these issues are following rather too frequently. Reports that a second bond issue by the city of New York is contemplated early in January were denied.

Improvement in prices occurred in Southern Railway 4s, American Smelting & Refining 5s and adjustment 5s, Chicago Northwestern 4s, Virginia-Carolina Chemical first 5s, Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s, Houston Belt 5s, Reading general 4s and others. There was shading from the best prices in American Hide & Leather 4s, American Smelting & Refining 4½s, Mercantile Marine 4½s, Atchafalaya convertible 5s and 4s, Third Avenue adjustment 5s, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 3½s, United States Steel common 5s, Metropolitan Street railway refunding 4s, Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal 4s, Delaware & Hudson convertible 4s, Michigan Central debenture 4s and others.

The bond market on the curb ruled active. A feature was Metropolitan 5s, which before being shifted to the stock exchange rose about 1½ per cent on extensive dealings. The 4s were less active and gained a slight fraction. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph 5s, New York Westchester & Boston 4½s and Montreal Tramway 5s were steady.

FINANCING FOR INTERNATIONAL SMELTING CO.

The International Smelting and Refining Company may early next year decide to capitalize some of the expenditures made for additions and improvements to plants which have been met from the company's cash surplus. Although it has an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, the original and only issue has been \$10,000,000.

Approximately \$2,000,000 will have been spent in new construction and improvements during the current year, including lead refinery requirements. The copper refinery at Raritan, N. J., has been enlarged from a monthly capacity of 27,000,000 pounds to one of 33,000,000 pounds or 400,000,000 pounds of copper per annum.

To the Tooele smelter in Utah there has been added a lead stack with three furnaces having a total capacity of 750 tons daily which will be blown in early in January.

The management has not yet decided whether to erect its proposed lead refinery at Raritan adjoining the copper works or in Chicago. The question will probably be determined next week, and Chicago is expected to be selected owing to the saving in freight rates.

A year-end inventory has been started at the various plants of the International company; and while figures have not been completed it is known that net profits for the year will exceed by a wide margin dividend requirements of \$800,000.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 18)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—M. Samuels of M. Samuels & Co., Tour.
Charlotte, N. C.—W. R. Foreman of Foreman Shoe Co., Essex.
Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krause, 143 Lincoln st.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ernest Fillingim of Fillingim-Boutte Shoe Co., 135 Lincoln st.
LEATHER BUYERS
Chicago, Ill.—John Lowrie of J. Lowrie & Sons.
Glasgow, Scot.—J. E. Martin of W. & J. E. Martin.
Rochester, N. Y.—J. S. Conley of J. S. Todd Shoe Co., with friends.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Lending rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 3 and 3 per cent, Telephone 4, Steel 2 and 3 per cent, American Agricultural Chemical 4, Union Pacific 4, U. S. Smelting & Refining 4, Chino 3 and 2.

TEMPORARY LULL IN CAR BUYING DUE TO ADVANCE

PITTSBURGH—There is a temporary lull in car buying, due probably to the advance of about \$10 a car made by car manufacturers. There is still, however, some activity in the West, where some good orders have been placed during the week, including that of the Missouri Pacific for 1000 gondolas, 500 box cars, 500 automobile cars and 500 furniture cars, given to the American Car & Foundry Company, and 500 box cars given the Standard Steel Car Company, or 3000 in all. The "Soo" line has ordered 750 box cars from the American Car & Foundry Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's coming big car order has not yet been placed. It is learned that the road has one inquiry out for 17,000 freight cars, another for 7000 cars and a third for 7000 cars, each inquiry being for different numbers and different kinds of cars than the others. Local people very close to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company say that the company will order about 20,000 cars, deliveries to extend over several years.

Tin plate makers have received specifications from some of the larger users against contracts for the first quarter of next year. The tin plate market has been seasonably quiet during the past 30 days, but it is now showing more activity. While prices are firmer, reports of concessions under \$400, Pittsburgh, have entirely disappeared. Tin mill operations are slightly heavier than at this time last month, and will be greatly increased within the next two or three weeks.

OPERATIONS ARE INCREASED

NEW YORK—Operations of American Locomotive Company's plants have increased slightly and are at present averaging from 45 per cent to 50 per cent of capacity. Although earnings have dropped below preferred dividend requirements at times during the last six months, an official says aggregate profits for entire calendar year will show a balance applicable to common stock, although of course not so large as last year.

Reports to the effect that the question of moving the Schenectady plant to Rome, N. Y., is being considered, are officially stated to be without foundation.

CHICAGO BANKS' BERLIN LOANS

CHICAGO—Chicago banks have received inquiries concerning renewal of their Berlin loans, which were placed at 6 per cent, or 3½ per cent net here.

OPERATIONS IN BUILDING LINE FAIRLY ACTIVE

Improvement Is Not General and New York Reports Buying Continues Along From Hand to Mouth

WHOLESALE PRICES

Building operations have been carried on thus far during the month of December more actively than usual at this season on account of the pleasant weather generally prevailing. Consequently the lumber business has been comparatively good, although there is no general improvement. Reports from New York are not so satisfactory. A New York special says:

No special activity is reported in either the hardwood or common varieties of lumber. Buying continues on the hand-to-mouth basis, this being due principally to the inactivity in building operations. Inquiries are coming forward more freely, however, and prices are fairly well maintained in the various grades. Yellow pine is moving slowly, but prices rule steady in sympathy with the firmer and higher markets in the West. Yards are well supplied with hemlock, but prices show no quotable change. In the white pine market box grades are in good demand, but other grades are somewhat easier. Manufacturers are taking hold of hardwoods in a fair way, and prices are firmly held within the range quoted. Quartered oak is a shade easier in some quarters. Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments:
Frames, 9-inch and under, \$24.50@25; 10 and 12-inch, \$26.50@27.
Random, 2x4, \$21; 2x3, \$20@20.50; 2x2, \$20, 2x7, \$20; 2x8, \$22@23; 2x10, \$23, \$24.
Boards—Spruce, 5-inch and up, \$19; matched spruce, 12 feet, \$22@22.50; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$19.50@20; bundled flooring, clipped to length, \$19@20.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles—Extras, \$3.50@3.90; clears, \$3.20@3.30.
Laths—Spruce, 1½-inch, \$4@4.15; 1½-inch, \$3.50.
Clapboards—Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50; clears, \$48.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine: Partition B and better: ¾@¾, \$27.50@28.50; No. 2 common 1x6 \$19@19.50; No. 2 common 1x8, \$20.25@21.25; flooring—edge grain A, \$39.50@41; grain B \$36@37.50, grain C \$31.50@33; flat grain A \$28@29, grain B \$27@27.50.

N. C. Pine: Edge rough, 4.4 under 12 inch, \$30@30.25; partition No. 1, 13-16x 3½, \$30@30.50; roofers, 6-inch, \$19.25@19.75; 8-inch, \$20.25@20.75; flooring, No. 1 flat, \$20.25@20.50.
Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch \$46@47, 1½, 1½-inch \$48@49.50, 2-inch \$50.75@52.75, 3-inch \$56@61, No. 1 shop: 1-inch \$29@29.50, 1½, 1½-inch \$35@37, 2-inch \$38.75@39.75.

HARDWOODS

Is and 2s
Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$55@56; 1½, 1½-inch, \$60@61.
Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45.
Birch, red, 1-inch, \$54@55.
Sap, 1-inch, \$43@44.
Cherry, 1-inch, \$90@95; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120.
Chestnut, 1-inch, \$33@35.
Maple, 1-inch, \$39@41; 1½, 1½-inch, \$42@44.
Oak: White, quartered, 1-inch, \$85@87; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$88@90; plain, 1-inch, \$94@95; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$96@98.
Walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$125@130.
Whiteoak, 1-inch, \$61@63; 1½ and 1½-inch, \$64@66.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 100; 2½ and 3-inch, 110; 4-inch, 115.
Selects, 4-4, 87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 90; 2½ and 3-inch, 100; 4-inch, 107.
Fine Common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 75; 2-inch, 78; 2½ and 3-inch, 85.
Number 1 Cuts, 4-4 inch, 55; 5-4 inch, 64; 6-4 inch, 65; 8-4 inch, 68; 2½ and 3-inch, 90.
Number 2 Cuts, 4-4 inch, 38@39; 5-4, 6-4 inch, 33@35; 8-4 inch, 37; 2½ and 3-inch, 75.
Number 1 moulding, medium widths, 60@65; stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, 50@60; shaly clears, 1 to 2-inch, 40@60.
Barn Board, 10-inch D. & M. number 1, 41; 8-inch D. & M. number 1, 39; 10-inch D. & M. number 2, 35.50; 8-inch D. & M. number 2, 34.

FOREIGN COPPER STOCKS DECREASE

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the European stocks of copper on Dec. 15 decreased 1203 tons, while copper supplies about decreased 850 tons, making a total decrease in the visible supply of 2113 tons to 56,736 tons, against 58,849 tons on Nov. 30, and 55,000 tons on Dec. 15, 1900.

Hamburg and Rotterdam stocks not included in above decrease of 1200 tons.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals
Str San Jose, Port Limon, with 36,500 stems bananas, 39 bxs oranges, for United Fruit Company.
Strs Admiral Dewey, Port Antonio, with 17,464 stems bananas, 319 bags coconuts, for United Fruit Company.
Str City of Memphis, Savannah, with 35 bxs grapefruit, 365 bxs oranges, 4 cts tomatoes.
Str Tuscan, Philadelphia, with 20 bbls sweet potatoes, 71 bbls do and 165 bxs macaroni.
Str Howard, Norfolk, with 833 bags peanuts, 338 bxs oranges, 101 bbls kale, 387 bxs grape fruit, 34 cts parsley, 100 bbls spinach.
Str Lancastrian, London, and Bulgaria, Hamburg.
Str Gloucester, Norfolk, due tomorrow, has 43 bxs oranges.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 1223 bbls 1378 bxs, cranberries 147 bbls, Florida oranges 2153 bxs, Jamaica oranges 39 bxs, bananas 53,964 stems, coconuts 319 bags, grapes 643 bbls, raisins 2210 bxs, dates 300 bxs, peanuts 833 bags, potatoes 28,292 bush, sweet potatoes 458 bbls, onions 980 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today—4989 pkgs, last year 6378 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.25@5.80, in wood, clears \$4@4.60, winter wheat patents \$4.60@4.90, straight \$4.30@4.65, clears \$4.15@4.40, Kansas hard winter patents, in jute \$4.75@5.25, rye flour \$5.10@5.80, graham flour \$4.05@4.80.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, new No. 3 yellow 72½¢, new yellow 71½¢@72¢; to ship from the West, all rail, new No. 3 yellow 70½¢@71¢, new yellow 70¢@70½¢.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 56½¢@56¢, No. 2 55½¢@56¢, No. 3 55¢@55½¢; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 56½¢@56¢, 36 to 38 lbs 55½¢@56¢, 34 to 36 lbs 53½¢@54½¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal, \$14.50@14.80 100-lb bag; granulated, \$3.90@4.10; bolted, \$3.80@4.04; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50@5.80 bbl; cut and ground, \$6.05@6.40.

Milled—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring, \$27.50; winter, \$27.75@28.25; middlings, \$27.50@30; mixed feed, \$28@31; red dog, \$31.75; cottonseed meal, \$29.50; hominy feed, \$31.05; linseed meal, \$39; stock feed \$30.75; gluten feed, \$32.90.

Hay and straw—Western, choice, \$26.50@27.50; No. 1, \$25.50@26; No. 2, \$21.50@24; No. 3, \$18@19; No. 1 Canadian, \$25.50@25.50; straw, rye, \$19@20; oat, \$9.50@10.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—1717 lbs 440 bxs \$22.545 lbs butter, 152 lbs cheese, 1597 cs eggs.

1910—723 lbs 36,336 lbs butter, 68 bxs cheese, 1410 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

NEW YORK—Today—5018 pkgs butter, 637 bxs cheese, 2672 cs eggs.

1910—4280 pkgs butter, 379 bxs cheese, 6233 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram

Butter market firm; spec 38c, ex 37c, hld spec 35c@35½c.

Cheese market firm; hld spec 16¢@16½¢, average fcy 15½¢@15¾¢, average fcy current make 15½¢.

Egg market unsettled; ex lists 41¢@42¢, lists 38¢@40¢, ref lists 22½¢@23½¢, spec marks 24¢@25¢.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Dec. 16 at 29½¢.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market steady Dec. 16, ex 33c, No. 1 pkg stg 21. Receipts 8532. Egg market firm, lists 28¢@30¢, ordinary lists 25¢@27¢. Receipts 1996.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian—Colored 70.6, white 70.

AMERICAN SUGAR PENSION PLAN

NEW YORK—At annual meeting of American Sugar Refining Company, next March, stockholders will be asked to ratify a most comprehensive pension plan which calls for an appropriation of \$300,000 for commencement of the fund, and provides that additions may be made from time to time, as circumstances permit.

The plan calls for no contributions from employees, the capital coming entirely from the company's treasury. About 7500 workers will be affected.

RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK

CHICAGO—Livestock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 285,280 head, a decrease of 14,126, but they were 19,005 head more than last year. Arrivals of hogs were 17,089 head less than the preceding week and were 2266 head ahead of last year.

Cattle deliveries decreased 767 head for the week, but they were 20,920 head more than a year ago. Receipts of sheep fell off 14,126 head from the preceding week, but made a gain of 19,005 head over the same week in 1910.

SMALLER WHEAT EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

Home Consumption Growing to Greater Extent Than Production—Meat Prices Have Important Bearing

COULD RAISE YIELD

NEW YORK—Between 1867 and 1870 wheat exports from this country averaged 14.45 per cent of the crops; in the three decades following that period they were respectively 27.64 per cent, 28.16 per cent and 34.25 per cent of the crops, reaching the maximum in 1901, when 41.36 per cent was exported. The last decade has been one of decreasing exports, averaging 22.07 per cent, while in the last year of the decade, 1910, only 17.85 per cent of the crop was exported.

No one cause fully accounts for this decline; but if we reduce production and consumption to a per capita basis a comparison of the averages for a few decades will give some light on the subject. In the following "consumption per capita" includes seed requirements and compares with production:

Production per capita, 1901-1910, 8.07 bushels; 1881-1900, 7.37 bushels; 1871-1880, 7.64 bushels.

Consumption per capita, 1901-1910, 6.15 bushels; 1881-1900, 4.74 bushels; 1871-1880, 5.51.

Three times in the last decade production was over 700,000,000 bushels, that of 1901, the largest in our history, being 748,460,000 bushels; but the per capita production for this decade increased 7.54 per cent over the average of the two preceding periods; while in the same time per capita consumption increased 20 per cent. The crop of 1910 was 20,000,000 bushels larger than the 10-year average; yet its per capita average was 7.56 bushels, while the per capita consumption was 6.64 bushels, leaving a surplus of .92 of a bushel per capita.

Production does not increase as rapidly as population and increased consumptive requirements. In consequence there is less wheat to export. Consumption is influenced by relative cost of wheat to other foodstuffs. With the breaking up of the great ranges of the West an era of cheap wheat cannot again be looked for, and therefore per capita consumption of wheat in the future will undoubtedly increase. It may soon reach seven bushels, the present average of Belgium, when domestic needs will call for more than we are now producing.

In the 30 years under consideration we have made little progress, the acre yield increasing only 1.9 bushels. For the most part we have been taking from the soil year after year, and putting little or nothing back. The best agricultural experts say the country's wheat yield could be raised to at least 25 bushels per acre. In 10 years Germany increased her yield in about that proportion. If in the past 10 years we had accomplished one-half as much we should now have an average of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat for export and add enormously to our trade balance.

Perhaps, also, we should have a little less oceanic complaint about high cost of living.

ALASKA'S TRADE POSSIBILITIES

SAN FRANCISCO—Business men of San Francisco were urged to awaken to the trade possibilities of Alaska and secure for this city some of the wealth which is pouring into Seattle from the gold territory in a recent address delivered to the members of the Commonwealth Club at their weekly luncheon by Andrew J. Stone, who has been prominently identified with the mining and industrial affairs of Alaska for the past 15 years. He said:

"If your banks would establish branches in Alaska the benefits which would accrue to your city are inestimable. When we want to buy supplies we have to place our orders in Puget Sound, as that is the only place to which we can transfer our money in bank. Also when we ship our millions of dollars in gold to the states it must pass through the banks of Seattle. Don't you see that if we could send the gold to San Francisco the owners of it would naturally follow their wealth there. They would buy property and establish homes, and in the spring when they return to Alaska they would naturally buy their season's supplies here."

The speaker predicted that within the next decade Alaska would become one of the great agricultural countries of the world.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

	1911.	1910.
Exchanges	\$21,705,240	\$20,872,877
Balance	2,029,852	1,047,264

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today at \$150,010.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR INCREASE IN FOREIGN TRADE

Commerce of United States With Other Countries Makes Remarkable Gain During the Year—Exports Reach Record Figures in the Period

WASHINGTON—The foreign commerce of the United States in the year about to end will show an increase of over \$200,000,000 when compared with the immediately preceding year and a larger total than in any earlier year of our commerce. Imports, while falling below those of 1910 in the earlier months, in the closing period of the year have shown a marked increase, indicating that the total for the year will differ very little from that of 1910, which made the highest record in the history of the import trade. Exports are larger than in any earlier year, and manufacturers exported also make their highest record, reaching approximately \$1,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1911. The approximate total for the year, based upon 10 months' record already compiled, are: Exports, over \$2,000,000,000; imports, \$1,500,000,000, of which over one half entered free of duty.

Considering the great groups of articles, the noteworthy changes are, in the case of imports, a falling off in manufacturers' raw materials and in finished manufactures; in the case of exports, a general increase participated in by all the important groups, foodstuffs, manufactures, and manufacturers' materials. Comparing the 10 months' movements in the years names, imports of crude foodstuffs increased from \$118,000,000 in 1910 to \$145,000,000 in 1911; while foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, decreased from \$169,000,000 to \$151,000,000; manufacturers' raw materials, from \$452,000,000 to \$422,000,000; manufacturers for further use in manufacturing increased slightly, from \$237,000,000 to \$242,000,000, and finished manufactures decreased from \$310,000,000 to \$294,000,000. Exports, on the other hand, advanced in the case of crude foodstuffs, from \$70,000,000 to \$95,000,000; foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, from \$203,000,000 to \$247,000,000; manufacturers' raw materials, from \$437,000,000 to \$491,000,000; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, from \$234,000,000 to \$267,000,000; and finished manufactures, from \$447,000,000 to \$531,000,000.

The principal imports of the full year, grouped according to magnitude of values will show: sugar, over 4,000,000,000 pounds valued at about \$105,000,000; hides and skins, \$80,000,000; india rubber, \$75,000,000; cotton manufactures and raw silk, about \$65,000,000 each; fiber manufactures, \$55,000,000; wood and manufactures, \$50,000,000; fruits and nuts, over \$40,000,000; block and pig tin, \$40,000,000; diamonds, \$33,000,000; while copper manufactures, unmanufactured fibers, iron and steel manufactures, silk manufactures, and oils will each show a total of about \$30,000,000. Art works, furs and fur skins, and wool will aggregate about \$25,000,000 each in the year's imports. Lower prices contributed to the fall in value of imports of sugar and india rubber, the decrease in value being far greater than in quantity. Hides and skins show a marked reduction in quantity as well as in value of imports. Tin imports are about the same in quantity but much greater in value, due to higher prices.

Cotton is still the leading article of export, its total for the year, over \$500,000,000, exceeding the combined value of the two great classes next in rank, iron and steel manufactures, about \$250,000,000, and meat and dairy products, \$100,000,000. The exports of cotton in 10 months aggregated 2,945,000,000 pounds, valued at \$371,000,000, the largest value in the history of American commerce and but slightly less in quantity than the high record total of 3,052,000,000 pounds exported in the 10 months of 1905. Iron and steel also made a new high record in the 10

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN ENGLAND OBJECT TO INSURANCE BILL

Great Gathering in Albert Hall Passes Resolutions Opposing Inclusion in Mr. Lloyd-George's Measure

ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Seldom probably, if ever, has a more extraordinary meeting been held at the Albert hall than the recent meeting convened for the purpose of protesting against the inclusion of domestic servants in Mr. Lloyd-George's insurance bill.

What exactly is behind the present agitation and how far it represents the opinion of domestic servants in these islands as a whole, it is impossible to say. There is no getting away from the fact, however, that of late there has been an extraordinary agitation in a section of the press, either as a result of similar agitation among mistresses and servants, or possibly as the fermenting cause of this agitation. It is difficult to give an adequate pronouncement on such questions.

Audience Is Great

The chief organizer of the recent meeting was the Dowager Countess of Desart and as far as numbers and enthusiasm went, she had every reason to be satisfied with the result. Inside the Albert hall itself was an audience of some 10,000, nearly the whole of which was composed of women, both mistresses and servants being present in great numbers, while several thousand stood patiently outside unable to gain admission.

Inside the building the greatest animation and enthusiasm prevailed, which reached a climax when toward the close of the meeting the orchestra played the strains of "Rule Britannia," with its refrain of "Britons never, never, never shall be slaves." At this point the whole audience rose and waved programs and handkerchiefs wildly in the air. It was evident throughout the proceedings that the protest had not the sympathy of all who were present, but the objectors who endeavored to interrupt the speakers were few in number, a mere drop in the ocean compared with the vast numbers who applauded enthusiastically the various points made.

Protest Is Carried

The first resolution to be proposed and carried was to the effect "That the meeting protests against the insurance bill as it affects domestic service, because the enormous classes concerned have never been consulted and by an overwhelming majority are opposed to the inclusion of servants in this bill." In the interval between the carrying of this resolution and the proposing of the next Miss Grace Neal, secretary of the Domestic Workers' Union, who had herself been in domestic service 12 years, produced copies of the correspondence which had passed between her union and Mr. Lloyd-George.

From this it appeared that the chancellor of the exchequer had refused during the summer to receive a deputation of the servants, on the ground that he was too busy. Recently however, as a result of the present agitation, he desired to secure their presence at the treasury, and had sent them a reply-paid telegram, followed by a telephone message.

Prior to the termination of the meeting a second resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority engaging that "this meeting resolves, should this clause pass, to organize the whole country to resist this scheme of taxation." Shortly afterwards the meeting broke up amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm, and the vast audience, both mistresses and maids, trooped out into the night, conscious of having registered a protest, news of which would penetrate to every corner of the country.

KRUPP SHIPYARD EXPECTED ON ELBE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The great firm of Krupp is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of an extensive tract of land at the mouth of the Elbe, between Groden, near Cuxhaven, and Altenbruch. Nothing is known definitely as to what the object of the purchase may be, but the intention of the firm is said to be the establishment at this point of extensive dock and shipyard accommodation, for which at present no facilities exist in the estuary of the Elbe.

"GUARDIANS" ARE DISLIKED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Ninety per cent of the members of the Church of England Liberal and Progressive unions, it was said at the annual meeting, are in favor of the abolition of the existing boards of guardians and the transfer of their powers to the county councils, 70 per cent are on the whole in favor of the minority report of the royal commission, and 30 per cent of the majority report.

GOETHE SOCIETY IN ENGLAND ADDRESSED BY PROF. K. BREUL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The winter session of the English Goethe Society was opened on the anniversary of the birth of both Luther and Schiller by a meeting presided over by Dr. L. Thorne, when Prof. Karl Breul, Schroder professor at Cambridge, delivered a lecture in German on "Goethe and Volksongs."

The lecturer began by giving a brief sketch of Goethe's life, in which he pointed out the influence of popular literature and folksongs on the poet's writings. Goethe's interest in folklore was first awakened in his student days at Strassburg, and from that time onward for 60 years his best energies had been devoted to his inspiration from what to him was the true source of all poetry.

He began by collecting 12 folk-poems of Alsace learnt from the lips of old Alsatian peasants. He was then led to adapt and improve others, until finally he took to writing similar ones, such as "Der König in Thule," "Das Veilchen," "Gefunden," etc. The lecturer then spoke of the influence of foreign folk-poems on the poems of Goethe, and traced the Danish element in the "Erlkönig," the English influence in the "Ballade," etc. In conclusion, Professor Breul showed how Goethe's interest in popular poetry had permeated the works of his successors, such as Uhland and Heine. The lecturer was very well received.

BIBLE SOCIETY RESENTS ARTICLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The British and Foreign Bible Society has dismissed from its service the Rev. E. P. Rice, B. A., of Bangalore, because of an article he contributed to the Christian Commonwealth on "Progressive Theology from the Missionary Standpoint." The writer apparently sympathizes with a liberal outlook in regard to Christianity, and pleads for unrestricted theological research.

The committee of the London Missionary Society, however, whose agent he has been for 35 years, has passed a cordial resolution, assuring Mr. Rice of its unabated confidence and welcoming him back to their staff. Mr. Rice believes that his dismissal means that those who sympathize with the growing movement in favor of liberal Christianity thought are to be allowed no place in the service of the Bible society.

VICTORIA SEEKS ARTISANS

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The Victorian government has decided to arrange for the immigration of about 1000 male artisans and of approximately the same number of female operatives. The men's wages will be for the most part over £3 (\$15) for a week of 48 hours, while the women are to receive about 25 shillings (\$6).

SIR SIDNEY COLVIN SPEAKS OF MASTERS OF ENGRAVING

Authors Club Listens to Graphic Story Linking Primeval Cave Men to Moderns and Paying High Tribute to Albert Durer, Most Illustrious of the Illustrious

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Prof. Sir Sidney Colvin was the chief guest at a recent dinner of the Authors Club, the subject under discussion being "Masters of Engraving."

Sir Sidney Colvin said that the earliest of engravers was the primeval cave man. The next engravers were the craftsmen who in ancient Chaldean, Babylonian or Egyptian civilizations cut inscriptions into stone walls or slabs of alabaster or sheets of bronze.

Engravers were also the unknown artists of China, who incised the majestic lineaments of their idols on the walls of the rock temples; so were the armorers of the middle ages when they cut patterns and arabesques into the surface of shield or breastplate, and the goldsmiths who chased patterns and figures on church plate or banqueting plate.

The taking of prints on paper from plates of metal or blocks of wood cut with figures or patterns began about 500 years ago. About the third or fourth decades of the fifteenth century, a few German goldsmiths tried the same method for getting prints cut with a graver into copper plates. The goldsmiths of Italy followed suit, and ever since then the craft has taken a settled place among the activities of civilized man.

The most illustrious artist among the old engravers was Albert Durer. No man before or since had ever plied the graver with such a combination of force and subtlety, and no man had known how to concentrate so much intellectual and manual power in little as he did when he expressed in a single figure and adjuncts, as in the "Melancholia," the whole broadening inwardness and intensity of the Germanic spirit of speculation and research.

All the old masters of engraving cut

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS OF GERMANY IN WEST AFRICA WINS WARM PRAISE

Royal Colonial Institute Told by Mrs. Mary Gaunt of Immense Wealth Awaiting Development by Britain

RAW MATERIAL RICH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the interesting lecture on "British and German Influence in West Africa," which she gave before the Royal Colonial Institute, Mrs. Mary Gaunt, the well-known African traveler, said that she always looked at the map of West Africa with great regret because she felt that if Britain had realized its value the whole of West Africa might have now been British. But it was not. Britain had not considered it worth the taking, but had left it to the

more enterprising French and Germans. Still much of it was British. She went on to make comparisons, as the result of her travels, between the British and German possessions in that part of Africa. Togoland, the German colony, she said, looked as if some thoroughly clear-sighted man, a man who appreciated the full value of a tropical dependency, had planned not for this generation or the next but for all the generations that were to come after, and had laid well and truly the foundations for a mighty colonial empire.

In a part of the Gold Coast through which she had traveled there were neither roads nor bridges, or at any rate she came across none, and in many places the track was so bad that it was even impossible to be carried in a hammock.

On reaching the German border, however, there was an immediate change. She stepped from a rough bush track to a well-made, well-kept, well-drained and well-shaded road. "If we have no roads we have no trade," said the German commissioner, and the words he spoke were words of wisdom.

Lome, the capital of Togoland, although it is situated in the middle of a swamp, was one of the nicest, cleanest and prettiest towns she had seen.

Accra, the capital of the Gold Coast, however, which occupied a far better site, was like a dirty dust heap in comparison. The same remark applied to the other villages along the Gold Coast which she visited, but across the German border the villages were spotless.

On the Gold Coast there appeared to be no settled plan, no thought for the future. One could hardly expect a man who knew that at the end of 12 months he would move on to another place to appreciate the country at its true worth. The remedy for this, in her opinion, would be a political service like the civil service of India.

The lecturer went on to say that she would have despaired of her own country if she had only seen the Gold Coast and compared it with Togoland. However, she also went to Ashanti, which she found to be governed as she felt African dependencies at the present time ought to be governed. Ashanti showed her that the Germans still had worthy rivals.

In dealing with the individual native, in gaining his trust and accomplishing his purposes, she felt that the Englishman was far superior, for he made use of methods which the native himself understood. In her West African possessions Great Britain had a land of great value and of enormous possibilities, for it was a land of raw material, and it was amazing to her that they had so long been ignorant of its immense wealth and of its special value to them as a manufacturing nation.

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The lecturer went on to say that she would have despaired of her own country if she had only seen the Gold Coast and compared it with Togoland. However, she also went to Ashanti, which she found to be governed as she felt African dependencies at the present time ought to be governed. Ashanti showed her that the Germans still had worthy rivals.

more enterprising French and Germans. Still much of it was British.

She went on to make comparisons, as the result of her travels, between the British and German possessions in that part of Africa. Togoland, the German colony, she said, looked as if some thoroughly clear-sighted man, a man who appreciated the full value of a tropical dependency, had planned not for this generation or the next but for all the generations that were to come after, and had laid well and truly the foundations for a mighty colonial empire.

In a part of the Gold Coast through which she had traveled there were neither roads nor bridges, or at any rate she came across none, and in many places the track was so bad that it was even impossible to be carried in a hammock.

On reaching the German border, however, there was an immediate change. She stepped from a rough bush track to a well-made, well-kept, well-drained and well-shaded road. "If we have no roads we have no trade," said the German commissioner, and the words he spoke were words of wisdom.

Lome, the capital of Togoland, although it is situated in the middle of a swamp, was one of the nicest, cleanest and prettiest towns she had seen.

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In dealing with the individual native, in gaining his trust and accomplishing his purposes, she felt that the Englishman was far superior, for he made use of methods which the native himself understood. In her West African possessions Great Britain had a land of great value and of enormous possibilities, for it was a land of raw material, and it was amazing to her that they had so long been ignorant of its immense wealth and of its special value to them as a manufacturing nation.

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THE HOME FORUM

INTERESTING PORTRAIT MADE IN WAX

BEFORE the rise of photography wax was much used for purposes of portraiture—for the making of medallions and portrait busts—and its final neglect dates from about the beginning of the last century. Wax busts are now exceedingly rare, and since, in its final phase, wax working was confined so largely to the making of portraits which are cherished as family memorials, good examples of this minor art are not common in art museums.

One such wax medallion at least exists in Chicago, says the Record Herald; it is owned by Judge Theodore Brentano and is a portrait of his grandfather, Peter Paul Brentano, who was a commercial counsellor at Mannheim, Germany. The medallion, now under glass, is more than

100 years old; it is a profile portrait in low relief about three inches by one inch and is tinted to represent the hues of life. It shows the original in the tall black collar and white neckcloth of the Napoleonic era.

The interest which the bust excites is enhanced, moreover, by the literary associations which cluster about the German branch of the family of that period. Goethe has preserved in the second part of "Werther" a satiric portrait of Peter Anton Brentano (cousin of Peter Paul), who unconsciously sat as the original of Albert, the husband of that romance. One of Peter Anton's daughters, Elizabeth von Arnim, known in literary history as Bettina, was the "Child" of the fanciful "Correspondence of Goethe with a Child." She was of an ardent and romantic mentality. She is remembered, however, for her practical enthusiasm over the struggles for Greek independence quite as well as for her devotion to Goethe and Beethoven. Her brother Clemens threw himself into the new romantic movement of the period and left several books of verse and a romance or

two to testify to his powerful if bizarre talent.

One of the sons of the counsellor of Mannheim, Lorenz Brentano, father of the judge, brought the medallion to Chicago. He is remembered here as founder and editor of the Illinois Staatszeitung. Lorenz Brentano had passed through the stirring period of '49 in Germany, had thrown in his lot with the revolutionary party and had become head of the revolutionary government at Baden. His interest in politics did not end when he quitted Germany. He sat in Congress from Illinois and served for a time as United States consul at Dresden.

Few today can command the fervor of the Psalmist, and yet there is an inspiration in these words: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; yea, if I prefer not Jerusalem in my birth." Were such thoughts to sway the Christian consciousness of the world men would find it impossible not to give to the church. Such surely is the ideal. Perhaps it would be well to give the people a chance to show their devotion in this way. To the true appeal they would, one may be sure, respond.—Indianapolis News.

"THOU SHALT NOT COVET"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT human law today is based on the ten commandments which Moses gave, from divine inspiration, to the children of Israel in their wilderness wandering is clear to the most unlettered after a moment's thought. Human law sustains even Sabbath keeping, and enforces several of the other commandments imperatively. However dimly the first commandment and the correlative second are understood by Christianity in general their binding force is admitted; but the tenth commandment is one which often seems forgotten, and

to break it is held by most persons a venial sin. Yet perhaps there is none of them all, after the all-inclusive first, which, disobeyed, makes more suffering and ultimate loss for those who disobey. For the animus of a covetous thought is a self-centered selfishness; while the temper which is superior to covetousness is both strong and loving. Indeed to covet is very much the same thing as to bow down to a graven image. The word covet connotes such a degree of selfish desire as would make one's peace and happiness depend on the possession of something, material or materially mental, which appears to be the possession of some one else. Therefore covetousness cuts at the very foundation of a right understanding of good. It thinks of good as belonging to human beings, or if it refers good to God it sees Him as the respecter of persons, giving more to one than to another. Seen deeply enough, it is covetousness which prompts to the breaking of all the other commandments—for covetousness is one with hate. One never covets the good which belongs to those one loves. Where love is one rejoices in another's good and increases it by every means in his power. Then if covetousness is there, the opposite of love is behind it, and that is hate.

The duty of man is to reflect God. Is there any sin which is further from the ideal of God than covetousness? God has and is All, and His nature is to give eternally. Then selfish desire is the exact opposite of the divine quality of beneficence. Covetousness enters into much of humanity's ordinary doings. Competition in business often has a covetous thought back of it; that is, it is selfish desire, the determination to equal or exceed others. Those who are doing their work in the world because they love to be useful to their fellows are not working in a covetous thought. They are more nearly reflecting the divine thought, which is one of always giving, serving.

Christian Science really means to men this: That they shall cease to express the false mortal mind and strive to reflect the divine Mind, the only true Mind. He who is working with an eager sense of good, to get all he can for himself, or for those dear to him, is working with the very opposite animus from the divine Mind, which seeks only to give. Practical experience shows that covetousness defeats its own ends. The failure of revolutions shows that when men destroy others in order that they may possess their good things and hold the same selfish way over others, the fabric of the government based in lust of material things falls at last, as it did at first. No man can even humanly speaking really possess the things that another has worked out and earned for himself.

The covetous thought is a canker at the heart of all joy, taking from a man "even that which he hath." This root of bitterness springing up poisons all happiness, and makes one ungrateful, unappreciative, of the good one already has. It may in the end remove even the good one already has. Love alone is constructive. To look enviously at the things of another is to admit one's own lack, limitation, one's own state of being, exiled from the kingdom of heaven. The way to possess all good, to be joyful and free, is to reflect God. To look constantly at the things of other men—whether material possessions, abilities, character, or spiritual development—is to turn away from the only source from which good can come to any. It is to postpone still further one's own realization of good. Every man may have from the hand of divine Love all he will receive, and more, of good and of joy. God is not the respecter of persons. To conceive of Him so is to reverse reality, to blunder along in a hopelessly unscientific sense, and to heap up one's evidences of bitter need.

Those who go gloomily through the world complaining or affirming that others are more blessed than they. The wireless inventor, Grindel Matthews, was shut up in a vault so that there were nine inches of armor steel and six feet of solid concrete between him and the world outside. Yet, by means of a small apparatus which he carried in his hand he was able to converse with people in another part of the building. Even the ticking of his watch could be heard. Mr. Matthews is the inventor of the long distance wireless telephone, which does not depend upon the Hertzian waves, as the Marconi system does, but upon vibrations of much higher frequency. A set of the new instruments can be bought for \$50, and are good for a radius of five miles or more.—Indianapolis News.

Wireless Wonders

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

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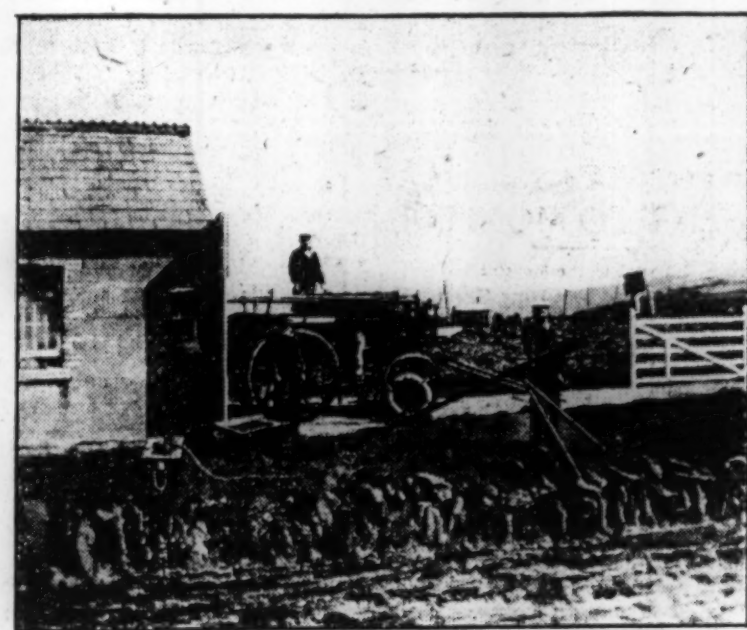
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ROCKET LIFE-SAVING OUTFIT DESCRIBED

AN IMPORTANT and interesting part of the duties of the English coast guards is connected with the rocket life-saving apparatus, which is the property of the Board of Trade, and which consists of a hawser, a "whip," three rocket lines, a breeches buoy or sling, a triangle, a shovel, two spades, a pickaxe, an anchor, a backer, two cliff ladders, two heaving canes, a basket helmet, 10 rockets, 10 sticks, 6 signal rockets and sticks and a luff tackle, the whole being neatly stowed in a special wagon.

When a vessel is in distress, and sends up a rocket, the coast guard on duty, on observing it, at once fires a signal, which serves the double purpose of showing those on board the ship that steps are being taken to send them assistance, and of warning the men forming the crew of the life-saving apparatus, and those supplying the horses that draw it along, that their services are immediately required. No time is lost in reaching the most convenient point for operation, and the coast guard proceeds to fire a rocket with line attached over the ship. This, of course, requires skill and judgment, especially when the distance is a great one, a gale is raging, and it is done at night, nevertheless very seldom more than two rockets are required to establish communication. He then bends on to the rocket line the "whip," an endless line rove through a tail block, which the ship's crew hauls off, and makes fast from directions given in four languages on a tally board attached to the block, signaling to shore when they have done so.

The coast guard then bends on the hawser to the whip, and it is hauled off to the wreck and made fast by the crew, who send a signal to shore as before. The land end of the hawser is set up by means of a luff tackle attached to an anchor buried in the ground, and the sling or breeches buoy is sent off to the ship. This consists of a sling and a



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
COAST GUARDSMAN ABOUT TO FIRE A ROCKET

manner: In the first instance the breeches buoy is hauled off to the wreck, and one of the crew climbs into it with his legs through the breeches, in which position he cannot be washed out by the sea. The signal is made and he is hauled ashore. The buoy is sent back to the wreck and the operation is repeated until all have been rescued. As soon as the last member of the crew has been landed in this manner a hawser cutter is sent off to the ship. This simple and ingenious instrument is a hinged wooden case, which is closed round the hawser, and is furnished inside with a couple of sharp blades which can be manipulated by lines ashore. On its journey out to the wreck the blades are drawn flat against the wooden sides of the case so as not to come into contact with the hawser. When the cutter, however, reaches the ship these blades are brought into action and drawn backwards and forwards until the hawser is severed. By this method very little of the gear is lost, only a block and about a fathom of hawser.

Cliff ladders are provided for rescuing any one who may be washed on to a beach that is inaccessible by any other means, the coast guard using them, wearing a wicker helmet to protect his head from rocks or falling stones. At all stations where there is this life saving apparatus a company of civilians is formed to assist the coast guards to work it, and regular quarterly practices are held at which the rocket is fired, in the manner described, at a special mast to represent the ship, and all the various evolutions are performed under the watchful eye of the inspecting officer. Everything is carefully thought out, nothing is left to chance.

One of the difficulties to be overcome in using a rocket or other projectile to carry a line to a ship, is the tendency of the line, when being paid out very rapidly, to become entangled and consequently to get broken. This is got over by arranging the line in a series of layers each, of which is



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
COAST GUARD STOWING THE "WHIP"

life buoy with a bag to sit in with two holes for the legs toggled on to the traveler block on the hawser, this sling being hauled backwards and forwards by means of the whip, which is also made fast to the traveler block.

The apparatus is used in the following

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

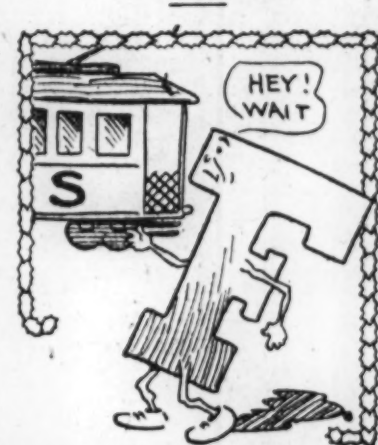
No Typewriters in China

Typewriters are now made for use in nearly 100 different languages and they are sold all over the world; but there is still one great nation which, for a very simple reason, has no typewriters that write its tongue. That nation is China.

The English alphabet has 26 letters, the Russian 36. The typewriter produced for the Russian market is the largest made; but no typewriters could be made that would begin to be big enough for the Chinese language, which has no alphabet, but is represented by sign characters, of which there are about 50,000. Of the great number of words found in the English language only a small proportion are used for the ordinary purposes of speech, and the same is true of the characters used in the Chinese language, but the number of Chinese characters commonly employed is still far greater than could be put on any typewriter. So this nation of 400,000,000 people has no typewriter in its own tongue.

But that doesn't mean that no typewriters are sold in China. More and more Chinese are learning other languages besides their own, and Chinese

Picture Puzzle



What present for papa?

Elephants at Home

That elephants are very clever animals indeed, and seem to have much more intelligence than their huge bulk and ponderous motions would hint, is very well known. In the wild state they feed themselves on all sorts of jungle food, such as grass and the tender leaves of trees, and the leaves and young shoots of bamboo. They like wild fruits, too, and the barks of trees.

If an elephant is exposed to the rays of the sun he knows enough to strip down small branches and twigs with his useful trunk and lay them on his broad back. It is said that an elephant has even been seen to strip the side leaves from a long twig, so that only the bunch of leaves at the top remain, and then use this branch as a lady might use a fan, waving it around his head and touching his body with it here and there, by the aid of his flexible trunk. But he is not fanning himself, but only driving all the flies off. An elephant will also use his trunk to give himself a shower bath when he goes down into a stream or pool to drink.

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Lessons in Acoustics

Prof. Silvanus Thompson gave an interesting lecture on "Some Experiments in Acoustics" with demonstrations, before the members of the Incorporated Society of Musicians assembled at Steinway hall, London, under the presidency of Dr. W. H. Cummings. It was Professor Thompson who gave the fascinating course of children's lectures at the Royal Institution, last winter, several of which were described in The Christian Science Monitor, and the lecture recently delivered before the musicians was on similar lines.

He explained in language so simple that it was intelligible to all some of the latest investigations into the science of sound, and illustrated his remarks on resonance with the use of tuning-forks. He showed the effect of the difference of the pitch of notes by displaying on a screen wavy lines which had been traced by the vibration of sound through an instrument known as the phonograph.

It was owing to the gramophone, he said, that they had discovered that those wavy lines represented musical sounds as well as variations of pitch, and while he could hardly regard the gramophone as a musical instrument, he looked upon it as a valuable scientific instrument.

Patti's Earnings

Adelina Patti was the highest paid singer in the world. To this day no one has been able to obtain anything like her honorarium, which was \$4000 a night, and upon her last tour of this country the present writer paid the diva \$5000 a night to sing two songs, with one encore for each. In addition, Patti received a large allowance for herself and suite, and was granted a private car for her exclusive use while on tour.

On the evening of Nov. 9, 1904, Patti sang in Philadelphia to an audience representing \$13,800, and although her voice was but a shadow of its former quality, thousands of women stood in line for hours seeking the privilege of standing room. It is worthy of record that on this evening Patti got as her share \$8150; for besides \$5000 a night, the diva was given 50 per cent of the gross receipts in excess of \$7500 on each concert. This is more than double her own record previously, and stands today as by far the largest sum ever paid to any singer in the world's history.—Robert Grau in Lippincott's.

Folk Songs and Dances

The first session of one month held last summer by the school of folk song and dances at Stratford-on-Avon, under the direction of Cecil J. Sharp, was attended by 200 students, and the result was regarded as so encouraging that it has been decided to hold a short session from Dec. 28 to Jan. 6.

Students can join the school for the whole session or by the day, and special arrangements have been made for their board and lodging and also for reduced railway fares. In addition to the teaching of folk songs and dances there will be a course of lectures on folk lore and folk art.

Preaching and Practise

The college instructor should take pains to practise what he preaches. One member of a class in English composition brought his theme to the professor after recitation hour, in order that the professor might read a marginal correction which he had written, and which the pupil had been entirely unable to make out.

"Why," explained the professor, "that says, 'Write more plainly!'"—Youths Companion.

O, face to face with trouble,
Friend, I have often stood,
To learn that pain hath sweetness,
To know that God is good;
Arise and meet the daylight,
Be strong and do your best,
With an honest heart and a childlike faith,
That God will do the rest.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 18, 1911

Rallying for a Principle

PROBABLY not every one who reads the printed accounts of the great meeting with which the Progressive Republican League made its first bid for Massachusetts support will figure the same significance for that meeting as the majority of thoughtful persons who formed the audience. In the printed reports the injection of the name of a candidate looms large enough to give a color to the whole, but the actual presentation of that name, and its reception, was for the mass of those who attended a mere triviality as compared with the importance of the principle emphasized and established by the principal speakers. As we understand this meeting, a fair estimate of the utterances and purposes of those on the platform as well as the attitude of the great majority of the people who filled the auditorium could not fail to disclose a measure of personal disinterestedness and moral animus such as to make the gathering almost unique, at least in recent years, among what are known as political rallies. It was emphatically stated that this meeting was a rally for a principle, the principle of fair and honest government by the people of the American republic as against government of the mass of the people by those who are in a position to exercise or to profit by some form of special privilege.

Public expositions of the situation in this country with reference to the effect and growth of the power of the trusts are seldom as dispassionate and remarkable for clear and temperate speaking as that of Hon. George L. Record, the first speaker at this meeting. Yet the speech was not to exalt a candidate, or to pave the way for one. It was rather to draw an intelligent parallel between the present time and all other periods in history when a minority have been in position to say to a majority: "You earn the bread; we will eat it." His remedy could hardly be denominated radical. It was merely that the mass of the people should take control of the primary elections, since only thus can they eliminate boss rule and give the country the truly republican rule that, he implied, the Republican party should stand for.

That a "leaderless political meeting," as the chairman, Samuel L. Crothers, so aptly termed it, could draw an audience of such a size and character as assembled in Tremont Temple Saturday evening, argues intelligent analysis of the public thought in this community by those who planned the gathering. Apparently they were right in holding that a considerable proportion of the body politic believe most earnestly that things in the political and economic world are not going as they should, that something ought to be done, and that whatever is done should be well considered. We doubt very much whether the progressivism evidenced by this Boston meeting of Saturday night is of a kind with much of the political agitation that has borne the banners of progressivism in certain sections of the middle West. But we feel reasonably sure that the Tremont Temple meeting will appeal to the real progressivism that is nation-wide in its scope and its expression, in so far as that meeting was a declaration of intent on the part of the rank and file of the voters to reestablish what is intrinsically right as against what is merely expedient.

Control of Student Associations

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, which has the same affiliated relation to Brown University that Radcliffe College has to Harvard University and Barnard College to Columbia University, has decided to put an end to the sororities. The same untoward conditions that have led both Wellesley and Mt. Holyoke colleges to meet the problem with recent sharp disciplinary and eliminatory measures have induced this action. Sororities and fraternities create issues of loyalty that youth do not always decide on the side of the major things in education or democracy. They much increase the expense of college life and they diminish the amount of time available for study. They bring into the academic world "politics" of the more selfish and pushing sort, and often are the most divisive and caste-creating agency of institutional activities. For these and other reasons, whether in high schools or colleges, these social and usually secret organizations are coming under the ban of American educators.

There are natural and entirely wholesome divisions of a student body which can be made auxiliary to the higher life of an institution. Such were the original debating societies and forums for forensic discussion that flourished in the early days of American colleges, in which men subsequently noted in public affairs often got their only formal training. An educational institution is remiss that does not make provision for its students' social development and that does not recognize the segregating instinct of youth that leads to practise of the organizing function in connection with play as well as with labor. But the basis of all such organization should be democratic and the method one of entire publicity; and it should not be permitted to involve much expenditure of either time or money. If regulated by the college or the school, this natural tendency of youth can be kept within reasonable bounds and made serviceable to ends of fellowship and mutual understanding by the various racial and religious factors that make up contemporary school population. Uncontrolled and at liberty to do what is pleasing to it, a student organization, whatever its type, may become a nuisance or worse. That so many of the schools are now alive to the danger that comes from toleration of an irresponsible social agency within the academic fold is a wholesome sign of the times.

THERE appears to be not much choice in Minneapolis between eggs at 50 cents a dozen and ham and bacon at breakfast without them.

THERE is talk now of plowing with explosives. That may do, but sowing with them has not been profitable.

IT MAY be a mark of rare distinction some day to be descended from some one who never drew a pension.

CHICAGO is so proud of her redeemed lake front that she is putting it all on.

THERE are two very important phases to the statement attributed to J. P. Morgan, Jr., with reference to the establishment on this side of the Atlantic of a new ocean steamship terminus of greater capacity than any now in existence. The first of these is the frank acknowledgment of the fact that New York has ceased to meet the requirements of the situation, that it cannot be made to meet them and that, therefore, provision for docking, loading, unloading and transferring the passengers and freight of the great steamships of the future, and the immediate future, must be made elsewhere. The second is the evidence Mr. Morgan offers of a disposition to seek some port other than that which already holds out unquestionable inducements to the great shipping interests that are being crowded out of New York, and that is preparing at the present moment to increase them at an expenditure of at least \$9,000,000.

It may be a mistake to assume that Mr. Morgan is personally prejudiced against Boston or that he represents a class that is so prejudiced. This is by no means the first indication Boston has had of a tendency elsewhere to ignore its manifest advantages as a port. For reasons that may be summed up in the statement that Boston has been forgetful of her own interests, New York and some other parts of the country have fallen into the habit of ignoring her. Boston has had a magnificent harbor for the last fifty years, she was a great maritime city long before the civil war, she has always been half a day nearer Europe than New York is, and yet she is not today getting the transatlantic traffic that naturally belongs to her. When New York, overcrowded and seeking relief, is ready to turn over a large share of her maritime traffic to some other port, Boston, so the Morgan statement indicates, is not the port proposed.

To indulge in resentment or complaint over this would be folly. A better course lies open. It is clear that Boston has been making headway as a port within the last two years. The Albany docks and some other improvements have made a marked difference in the outlook. More and larger and better vessels are being put into the Boston service. Other improvements remain to be made and the means of making them have been provided. These improvements should be completed with expedition. Boston should not waste time or thought or energy in looking to the right or to the left, but should concentrate all of her forces in an effort to establish beyond question her ability to handle the immense traffic that seems certain to be diverted from New York within the next few years. Those who have been placed in charge of the harbor improvements should get busy at once and keep busy until the work is completed. The rest will take care of itself.

Men Without a Country

SECRETARY STIMSON'S candid admissions respecting the inefficiency of the army and national unpreparedness for war naturally have attracted more attention than some other portions of his annual report to Congress. Assuming the perpetual disinclination of any European or Asiatic power to invade the United States, it does not make so much difference whether the fortifications along the coasts and harbors are manned, or the military forces scattered and undisciplined. But if the assumption is not valid, what then? However, as the American people never have really decided to be a military power or to carry out to the logical conclusion some of the premises of the Monroe doctrine, and as they are drifting along without a clearly defined and consistent foreign policy, it is not so necessary as it might be to discuss the particular recommendations of Secretary Stimson so far as they have to do with the army.

His renewal of the recommendation to Congress that a definite and honorable political status be given to Porto Ricans is one that the country is bound to meet and competent to face now. Though far better equipped for loyal and intelligent relations to the United States than the Filipinos were when Spain's grasp on both Porto Rico and the Philippines was loosened, the Porto Ricans for some unaccountable reason seem to have been treated with far less justice and consideration. At the present time, if one of them goes abroad to Spain or to France, as not a few of the wealthier of them do, he is in a peculiarly humiliating position and a perilous one as well, should anything arise making necessary that protection which a "national" of any country rightfully claims from public authorities when he or his interests are attacked.

But this is not a question affecting only the pride or the convenience and safety of a few well-to-do persons who travel abroad. The islanders, who never leave Porto Rico but who have the natural desire to be citizens of some country, and who are irritated by the anomalous condition in which they find themselves, deserve different treatment. One may say that advantage is being taken now of their docility, of their satisfaction through undoubted rise in material well-being and of the strides that industry and commerce are making, to minimize the political necessities and duties of the hour.

Because it is not timely now to give all that the Porto Ricans may desire is no argument against making concessions that will at least enable them to know where they are and whither they may hope to go in due time. This has been done for the Filipinos. Why not for the Porto Ricans?

BY THE accumulation of meteoric material, so a very learned man says, the earth is growing larger by the thickness of a match every year. The news that there will be more earth next year than this should be pleasing to those who want to own it.

THE rumor that beans were to be advanced from 10 cents to 15 cents a plate in New York city proves to be groundless. But it remains to be seen whether in the future there will be as many beans to the plate as there have been.

A STRAW vote among Ohio Democrats a few days ago showed this remarkable result: Marshall 11, Folk 32, Clark 142, Wilson 489, Harmon 596 and Bryan 810. Mr. Bryan, it will be seen, continues to hold his own.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., is almost evenly divided politically. The Republican vote the other day was 537; the Democratic, 507. But a margin of 30 is enough in a close contest.

OKLAHOMA as a cotton grower is almost outdoing Arkansas and North Carolina. And cotton is only one of Oklahoma's specialties. It is also a great town grower.

Boston as Ocean Liner Terminus

Counseling a University

REGENTS of the University of Texas are not satisfied with the present scope and service of the institution, varied and extended as they are compared with those of some of the privately endowed southern colleges. Nor are the alumni. With a fund of \$150,000 raised by graduates the regents are now in a position to take counsel with experts throughout the world. Not only are the opinions of competent advisers to be sought and received in writing or in print, but advisers also are to be encouraged to visit the institution, to travel over the state and to base their counsel on first-hand information as to what is being done. For such service the regents will not only provide expenses but also pay suitable fees. Within five years the process of investigation and advice will have been completed. Then will follow an even more important period of comparison of the counsel given, of awarding of large prizes to the most serviceable counselors and then prompt use of the wisdom in hand.

When the area, actual and potential wealth and future place of Texas in the commercial, political and educational life of the southern section of the nation are considered, this plan takes on new importance. It is the more remarkable also because of the present relative conservatism of the Texans on matters of education compared with states farther north in the upper Mississippi valley. Nevertheless, the plan is prophetic of a new day, and it establishes a precedent that may well attract the attention of alumni of other institutions that face the problems of the new century, far from certain as to what duty demands in the way of expansion of ideal and reconstruction of method.

Any policy that the University of Texas may decide upon five years hence, if based on such a system of preliminary investigation enlisting men of eminence here and abroad, will have peculiar value to educators seeking light on adjustment of education to the demands of an aroused democracy.

IN A recent searching address to the Boston City Club, the famous chemist, Dr. Wiley, whose fight for honesty in food making and vending has made him a national character, especially in the eyes of persons who have lost business through his practical idealism, contended that cities, in seeking more business, should ever keep in view where the new industries are to be placed. It is not enough to induce more factories nor to increase the annual local output of goods. An attendant duty is to insist that the increased industrial output shall not also mean greater congestion of population within an already crowded area, and that it shall not contribute to destruction of interests of society that are higher than any increase of business or trade, important as these are.

Of course, what this eminent champion of the people would have would be a municipal plan, followed consistently in all urban growth. Then, no undue emphasis on individual rights or desires as to site of industry would be allowed to defeat the social good. Factories would arise only in regions distinctly set apart for them and made accessible to both the needed means of communication with the outer world and the human workers upon which the industries depend for labor. But they would not be tolerated in strictly residential sections or permitted to invade retail districts or to plant themselves where they could be either "fire breeders" or "fire feeders." To argue thus now implies with some a willingness to be considered romantic or hopelessly idealistic. Yet that some such policy will become operative in many of the new American cities of the future seems certain; and in not a few of the older urban communities there will beyond doubt be adjustment to the ideal so far as this is possible.

A city is wise that not only wins a new industry, but does it on terms-as to site, methods of construction of buildings and general operation of the plant that imply community welfare. This constructive policy may not bring such immediate results as the hospitality that asks no questions and that takes everything that offers; but it is a course of action that builds up a finer type of community and that throws fewer ultimate problems of administration and taxation upon citizens and officials of later generations.

AN APPLE show held in Indianapolis last month under the auspices of the Indiana State Horticultural Society, revealed such possibilities in the culture of this fruit that it has now been decided by that organization to hold apple shows annually. We take it that the public is generally informed with regard to the great progress made of late years in apple growing in southwest Missouri and in Washington and Oregon; Indiana, however, wide as its reputation is in other respects, has not heretofore been known particularly for its orchards and their products. Indeed, it would seem as if apple culture, like literary culture, had stolen unawares upon Indiana.

It is interesting to go back fifteen years and see what authorities had to say then about apple culture in the United States. We read, for instance, that "the leading apple districts of North America are those comprising the middle and southern New England states, New York and Michigan, the Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia, a large area of the province of Ontario, the middle altitudes of the Alleghenies in Virginia, and southward in the Carolinas, the central area comprising Missouri, Kansas and northwestern Arkansas, and a large area in the Pacific Northwest, including the states of Oregon and Washington." Notice how completely Indiana is omitted here. And yet there is an explanation.

Indiana did not go in for apples, as it did not go in for literature, until many of the sister states had gained quite a long start. If the literary producing districts had been described fifteen years ago, the description would have ignored Indiana in much the same way. But, it is unnecessary to say, things have changed since then and Indiana is now universally known for the output and flavor of its prose and verse, as it is destined soon to be known for the output and flavor of its pippins and greenings.

It takes apple trees, as it has taken poets and novelists, longer to mature in Indiana than in some other parts of North America, but when they once begin to bear the product is all that the most fastidious could reasonably desire.

Choosing Urban Factory Sites

Indiana Goes in for Apples